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## PRESIDENT WILSON TO ISSUE ADDRESS ON JACKSON DAY

Speculation Rife Regarding the  
Attitude He May Take on the  
Treaty and Third Term Questions—Leadership Challenged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Political developments of the deepest significance to the entire Nation are expected in Washington this week. Announcement came from the White House yesterday that President Wilson will break a long silence and address an important communication to the Democratic senators at their Jackson Day dinner next Thursday.

Talk of an agreement on the Treaty subsided at the Capitol, the Democrats deeming it prudent to await the President's pronouncement. William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, it is true, presented his program of reservations on the floor of the Senate, but this step was taken before it was known in the lobbies that President Wilson was to play a major role in whatever political decisions are made at "Old Hickory" celebrations. Oscar Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, who had manifested a desire to reach an agreement on the Treaty even at the expense of the acceptance of the Lodge program, in substance, arrived in Washington, but as not in evidence on Capitol Hill, the compromisers on the Democratic side are expected to defer action until the President has informed the country and the leaders of his party of his attitude toward the Treaty and whether he prefers an appeal to the country rather than the ratification of the Treaty with drastic reservations.

### Unanswered Questions

What is the President's attitude toward the proposed Treaty on the basis of a compromise on reservations? What is his attitude toward a third term in the White House? Does he intend to leave the way open to make the race for the nomination in case the Treaty hangs fire for an indefinite period? Is he prepared to relinquish the leadership of the Democratic Party in the forthcoming campaign, or is he determined that he shall shield the administration's influence in the choosing of a candidate to carry on the fight of "forward looking men" against "men of small vision?"

These are only a few of the questions on which the political observers are speculating. Of the purport of the President's message not an inkling has leaked out, so that any theory of what his intentions are is the merest surmise. It is understood, however, that he will not let the occasion pass, by without going on record and clearing the atmosphere as to his views on the ratification of the Treaty.

### Wilson Leadership Challenged

The President knows that his leadership in the party stands challenged. This much is apparent. William Jennings Bryan, the former Secretary of State and thrice Democratic nominee for the presidency, let it be known within the past few days that he will wield all his influence to prevent the League issue going into the national campaign. He is openly making a bid for the Democratic leadership, and is urging an immediate agreement on reservations. He does not by any means approve of the League, but he means to run. It is understood, of giving the Republicans battle on the League issue. In this he is at one with the majority of the Democratic leaders.

It is not anticipated that Mr. Wilson will make any definite announcement regarding his attitude to the third term. On the other hand, it is believed that he will probably leave the way open and make a specific pronouncement of his position as party leader toward making the Treaty and the League of Nations a democratic campaign issue if his opponents adhere in substance to the "irreducible minimum" of reservations.

Rather than stand for compromise on that basis, Mr. Wilson is fully expected to carry the battle to the people, but this hypothesis involves the corollary of his stepping into the arena as its champion. At the present moment there is no one else who apparently cares to assume this rôle.

### Aspirants for Presidency

Mr. Bryan is once more in the ring. An announcement that Mr. Wilson intends to run will not deter him. Within the past months he has let it be understood that he still regards himself as the first in the legitimate branch of the elder Democratic statesmen. Before casting his influence for any other aspirant, he will use it for his own nomination. He is making a strong bid for the support of the Labor vote, sees a platform of government ownership of railroads as a possibility, if nothing else, and the prohibition amendment must be enforced to the hilt.

Among the younger aspirants, A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, is fighting for the nomination. It is being rumored that, in case President Wilson is out of the race, the influence of the Administration, including that of Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's secretary, and Albert B. Burleson, will go to Mr. Palmer, as having a better chance than William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury. The question, however, is often asked as to whether or not the support of this

last faction is an asset or a liability. A pronouncement from the President that he favors making the League the campaign issue would more than likely bring a showdown in the Senate.

### Sentiment Against Third Term

There are sufficient independent Democrats in that body to cause a cleavage that might lead to ratification on the Lodge program. Many senators feel that President Wilson could not secure the nomination, that if the Democrats are to win, they must not only seek new men, but men not implicated in the recent actions against the Administration, that, in fact, there must be a clean slate all round.

Even in the South, in the very heart of the Democracy, it is reported that sentiment is opposed to a third term, and some leading journals have already pronounced against it. Not only this, but the long indisposition of the President and the allegations that others had to perform his official functions in that period, are bound, it is believed, to influence the attitude of the people, whatever may be the President's personal ambitions. However, the forces that counted him out as a political factor in the future will proceed no further with their alignments until they have heard from him directly. Much depends on the forthcoming manifesto.

## CONFLICT OF VIEWS ON TURKISH ISSUE

Authoritative Opinions Vary Between Urging Drastic Punishment to Advice Against Imposition of Too Severe Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—With the second peace conference opening this week, interest here centers on the Turkish question. In that connection one point on which there is a difference of opinion is the degree of reality in the Muhammadan hostility to any drastic punishment of Turkey. In a letter to the European news office of The Christian Science Monitor, one British statesman whose fame is world-wide, and who for sufficient reasons does not wish to have his name mentioned in connection with a strong controversial view, writes, "Very little heed need be paid to the noisy demonstrations of a few persons professing to represent Muhammadan opinion."

In my belief, this statement continues, "there is not such opinion which need prevent Great Britain from taking the course which justice and humanity prescribe. To allow a few Indian Muhammadans to claim immunity from the detestable government that perpetrated the hideous massacres of 1915 would expose England to the charge of timidity, the most injurious charge that can be brought in the East against any government. The Turk is not fit to govern any Christians anywhere and should have been dealt with much more severely."

### Turkey Cannot Escape Punishment

This is one view, but there is, of course, a general recognition that the Muhammadans cannot expect Turkey to escape without suffering severely, but Muhammadan opinion is certainly much worked up just now over the Turkish question, and the government may hesitate to act as drastically as it might have done even a year ago. In an interview today, Sir Francis Younghusband, who has had a vast experience of India and the Muhammadan people, expressed the view to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that while it was necessary to prevent Turkey from interfering again with access through the Straits to the Bosphorus and Black Sea, it might be advisable to do this without driving the Turks entirely out of Constantinople.

Sir Francis thought that the present state of Muhammadan opinion must be reckoned with. As to imposing severe terms on the Turks, he thought the Turks would in any case suffer severely, if they lost Mesopotamia, Palestine, Arabia, and Armenia and if their power to close the straits was taken from them in some way.

### Sultan of Turkey as Caliph

Such terms would be severe by themselves and while Muhammadan opinion might recognize their justice, it might be different if the Turks lost Constantinople completely. Muhammadans, he thought, would not recognize any one except the Sultan of Turkey as the Caliph.

The British statesman already referred to also expressed the view in his letter that it was a misfortune that the United States was not actively participating in the present conference. "Although the United States," he writes, "was not technically at war with Turkey, her participation in the great war contributed so much to the Turks' defeat that she ought to take part, and is amply entitled to do so, in the negotiations now proceeding, and to exert her influence in favor of humanity, to secure the future peace and welfare of the Christian races."

### CANADA'S CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Sir George Bury, formerly first vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been selected to advise the British representative of the Reparation Commission with regard to Canada's claims for damages sustained during the war.

## IMPORTANT GAINS BY LETTISH TROOPS

Bolsheviki Retiring on Riga Front—  
Letts Penetrate Lines, Cross  
the Dvina and Capture Many  
Prisoners and Also Equipment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—A Riga message states that the Lettish troops have gained an important success against the Bolsheviki on the Riga front, having penetrated the Bolsheviki positions after heavy fighting on a wide front. Pressing the attack on the following day, the Letts broke through the Bolsheviki lines and crossed the Dvina, taking many prisoners and much equipment. The advance continues and the Bolsheviki are retiring on a wide front.

### Fighting Has Ceased on Narva Front

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

REVAL, Estonia (Monday)—Fighting on the Narva front has ceased, but although the Estonian troops have been notified of an armistice, the Bolsheviki have so far given no orders to their men to stop fighting. It is stated that the Bolsheviki are to pay the Estonians 10,000,000 rubles in gold. All the Russians in the northwest army, who desire to return to Russia, are to be given passports.

### Conference to Open in Helsinki

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

HELSINKI, Finland (Monday)—A conference between representatives of Finland, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia and Poland is to open in Helsinki on January 15. Representatives of the Ukraine and of the Baltic states will also attend and the first question discussed will be that of the Bolsheviki menace.

### Denikin Overthrow Report Denied

PARIS, France (Sunday)—(Havas)—Mr. Alexinsky, a former member of the Russian Duma and a delegate of the "Union for the Regeneration of Russia," in a note issued today denied the report of the overthrow of General Denikin's government in South Russia by the union and the replacement of General Denikin by General Romanovsky.

### Bolsheviki Communication Issued

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A Bolsheviki communication issued on Saturday and received here today says:

"In the direction of Baidiansk (on the shore of the Sea of Azov) we have occupied the Makarenko station and in the direction of Mariupol (southeast of Ekaterinodar) we occupied Eleonora station, 20 versts southwest of Yuzovka. In this region we took 1100 prisoners, 22 guns, 52 machine guns and other booty."

"According to supplementary information from the Taganrog sector 1500 of the enemy's Markoff division were killed and the remainder, 67 officers and 1200 men, with 12 guns and 50 machine guns were captured."

"In the direction of Tzaritsin, crossing the Volga on the ice, we captured after a fight a French gun factory and entered Tzaritsin."

### CHICAGO OPERA NAMES DIRECTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Many statements concerning the directorship of the Chicago Opera Association have been blown around by the winds of rumor since Cleofonte Campanini passed away. All sorts and conditions of men have been elected by public credulity to the director's office, but it may be said on the best authority that no successor to Mr. Campanini will sit in the high seat of the opera's council chamber this season. Herbert M. Johnson, who was business comptroller under Mr. Campanini's régime, has been directing the affairs of the Chicago Opera Association for many weeks and he has accomplished a difficult and delicate task with remarkable skill and with more than ordinary sagacity. It is he who will steer the operatic ship in safe channels for the remainder of the season, his task being made less arduous for him by the counsels of the executive committee of the association.

Mr. Johnson has been with the organization for six and a half years and he was given the managership in 1916. As Gino Marinuzzi is the principal conductor, he is consulted in artistic matters by Mr. Johnson and the committee, but there is no foundation in the statement that often has been made that Mr. Marinuzzi has been installed in the director's place.

### DELEGATES' PLANS FOR IRISH VISIT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Parliamentary Labor Party deputation which is to visit Ireland next week, reports from the mass meetings at the branches of the National Union of Railwaymen show that opinion is divided upon the question of acceptance and some branches have definitely rejected the offer. Union officials are strongly advising acceptance and it is hoped the delegate meeting on Wednesday will approve the proposals.

### BRITISH RAILWAYMEN DIVIDED ON OFFER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Despite J. H. Thomas' strong advice to the railwaymen to accept the government's wage offer as an honorable settlement and an immense advance that would bring untold blessings to the greater number of railwaymen in the country, reports from the mass meetings at the branches of the National Union of Railwaymen show that opinion is divided upon the question of acceptance and some branches have definitely rejected the offer. Union officials are strongly advising acceptance and it is hoped the delegate meeting on Wednesday will approve the proposals.

## MR. HOOVER SAYS HE IS NOT A CANDIDATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—In reply to a letter from Elton Watkins, president of the Jackson Club, inviting Herbert Hoover to speak at the annual banquet in Portland on January 8 and saying also that Mr. Watkins favored Mr. Hoover's nomination on the Democratic ticket for the presidency, and was anxious to place his name before the primaries in the forthcoming election, Mr. Hoover sent the following wire:

"My engagements and connection with the Industrial Conference, and with relief work in Europe, make it impossible for me to go to the northwest at the present. Beyond this, please accept the sincerity of my statement that I am not a candidate for the presidency, and a campaign to that end from any party would be entirely wrongly directed."

## FARM FEDERATION HAS LARGE AIMS

American Association, Says Secretary, Feels That Farmers Are the Greatest Force for Conservation in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

AMES, Iowa.—An organization which will be representative of a majority of the farmers of the United States and will serve as a channel through which to express their opinions on public questions is the goal of the American Farm Bureau Federation, according to J. W. Coverdale, secretary of the federation.

Although it is impossible to put an exact figure on the number of farmers who are affiliated with the federation, which was formally launched at a meeting of representatives of 33 state federations at Chicago recently, the membership at present reaches into the hundreds of thousands. With the completion of membership campaigns in several states, the number will probably total in the millions. Iowa, for example, now has 102,000 farmers enrolled. New York has 70,000 and Illinois 52,000.

The federation, as Mr. Coverdale outlined its purpose, takes an aggressive stand on many of the important questions before the country. While it will work in harmony with other organizations which represent sections of the people, it declares its entire independence of them. This stand precludes, for instance, any idea of an alliance between the federation and the American Federation of Labor.

The platform of the federation, as worked out at the November convention, said Mr. Coverdale, declares for the early return of the railroads to their owners and opposes government ownership of any of the public utilities. It stands for strict government regulation to secure adequate public service, and demands a federal charter for corporations doing interstate business.

Concerning the packers, Mr. Coverdale asserted, the federation urges government regulation and supervision. This demand it extends to wholesale grocers and commission men.

The federation has taken an unqualified stand against radicalism, he said, and feels that the farmer is the greatest force for legitimate conservatism in the country.

The federation will direct its efforts especially toward the economic betterment of the farmer. The problems of increased production have for a long time received considerable attention, but the questions of business efficiency on the farm and especially of profitable marketing have been comparatively neglected.

The development of the county agent and farm bureau work during the war, Mr. Coverdale explained, gave rise to the national federation. Of the 3000 counties in the United States, 2500 have county farm bureaus and agricultural agents. These bureaus are associations of farmers, the working heads of which are the county agents. The county farm bureaus are linked together in state federations.

The state federations send representatives to the organization convention in Chicago in November, when a constitution and platform were adopted and officers elected. A second convention will be held in Chicago March 3, 1920, for the final ratification of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

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## SIR GEORGE PAISH ON EUROPE'S NEEDS

Financier Thinks \$20,000,000,000 Will Be Required and  
Seven Years Will Elapse Before  
Rehabilitation Is Achieved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Although avowing his unfamiliarity with American conditions and viewpoints, Sir George Paish declared yesterday he was optimistic over the prospect of success of his mission to the United States.

He is here to tell Americans of the needs of Europe and find out how far they will go to rehabilitate Europe on a system of credits. He is not here to negotiate a loan for any government.

He estimated that it would require about \$20,000,000,000 to take care of the economic situation in Europe and that it would be at least seven years before Europe could proceed on its own initiative. He believed that as soon as Americans thoroughly understood conditions, they would be willing to assist in the rebuilding and restocking of Europe, but he expressed his opinion that private initiative had about reached its limit and that, on account of the vast size of the credits demanded, it would be necessary for the government to step in and assist in the financial arrangements.

"I bring with me only the viewpoint of the other side," said Sir George. "I have not been in the United States long enough to learn the attitude of the people as to the proposition which brought me. I desire to say, however, that I have no reason whatever to feel discouraged. I have conferred with a number of prominent persons, and I have found all those with whom I have talked most sympathetic in their attitude toward the plan of an international credit arrangement to take care of the restocking and rebuilding of Europe."

### Full Statement to Be Made

"I believe that it is only necessary for the American people to learn the facts in regard to the European industrial and economic situation in order to give it their support. After having ascertained the attitude of the United States on this matter I expect before I leave to make a complete statement in regard to the situation. This will combine both viewpoints, that of Europe and that of the United States."

The matter with him was not in any sense a party question, but one to be looked at entirely in its broad economic aspects.

"Europe needs both food and raw materials," he said. "If there were to be starvation in Europe on a large scale, the results might be appalling. The other countries of Europe cannot get food from Russia and so must look largely to the United States for supplies of this sort. The financial aid must be extended to all the countries of Europe. Germany must have this aid, for she cannot pay the debts she owes unless her factories are going and her industry reviving, so that she can sell manufactured products."

### Exchange Rates Need Stabilizing

"But the first thing which would have to be done with the international credit would be to build up the exchange rates. Unless these rates are returned to more nearly a normal and stable basis there is bound to be uncertainty and industrial and trade unrest."

The British financier assumed that some such system of international credit as he was preaching wherever he went would be adopted, and the sooner it was put into practice the better.

If assurance were once given that the United States would enter the League of Nations, the question would be near a solution, for it would then

be an easy matter to secure the necessary credit, he said. If the credit which Europe needed could not be provided in that manner, some other means would have to be found. Sir George refused to comment in any way on the controversy here over the League of Nations, but he hoped to see representatives of both parties as well as other persons interested in the situation.

Sir George will leave Washington today for Philadelphia, where he is to make an address before the Bankers Association of that city. Thence he will return to New York, but probably will visit Washington again before leaving the United States.

## CAPITAL GREETED ADMIRAL JELlicoe

First Sea Lord Guest at Many  
Functions in Washington—  
Says Justification of Jutland  
Was Surrender at Scapa Flow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Admiral Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, who is in Washington for his first visit, has been given a most cordial welcome in official circles, and notably in Congress, where his presence in the galleries was recognized by applause from members of the Senate and the House. He held an informal reception for members of both houses. Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming and floor leader of the Republicans, asked that business be suspended in the House and that the members rise as an expression of admiration for the victor at the battle of Jutland.

Earlier in the day Admiral Jellicoe had told interviewers that the justification of Jutland was the German surrender at Scapa Flow. As he had been away from England for nearly a year on his tour to the dominions he could not say how many of the ships sunk there by the German crews would be salvaged.

Formal calls were made by Admiral Jellicoe on Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States; Robert Lansing, Secretary of State; and Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. The remainder of the day was spent in sight-seeing. He visited the navy yard, where 16-inch rifles are being made, the Library of Congress, and other points of interest. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon he was the guest at a tea in the home of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The principal function in his honor was the dinner given last night by Secretary Daniels, to which were invited many naval officers and officials, and from 9 to 11 o'clock a reception was held, when Admiral Jellicoe met members of the Senate and House Naval Affairs committees, members of the Cabinet and their wives, ranking United States Army officers, officials of the State Department, naval attaches of embassies and legations, and all United States naval officers of the rank of lieutenant-commander or above on duty in Washington.

A visit to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, will be made today by Admiral Jellicoe. After returning to Washington he will leave this afternoon for Key West, Florida, whence he will sail for Havana, Cuba, to board his flagship, the British battle cruiser New Zealand, sailing for England via Bermuda.

His personal staff, accompanying him on the visit to this city, is composed of Commodore Frederick C. Dreyer, chief of staff; Capt. H. H. Share, secretary; Commander Bertram H. Ramsay; Flag-Lieutenant L. V. Moran; Lieutenant-Commander Cecil K. Lloyd; Lieutenant Guinness. Commander R. H. Sawbridge of the British Navy joined the party here yesterday morning.

## WAR-TIME DRY ACT SUSTAINED BY THE HIGHEST TRIBUNAL

Supreme Court of United States  
Upholds Right of Congress  
to Define Intoxicants—Action  
Said to Assure Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The decision of the Supreme Court yesterday that beer having an alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent cannot be manufactured or sold in the United States, under the prohibition imposed by Congress practically settles the subject of the constitutionality of prohibition for the United States. The decision was by divided court, the division being 5 to 4. After reading the opinion of the majority of the court, delivered by Mr. Justice Brandeis, as well as that of the four dissenting justices, delivered by Justice McReynolds, there were few who believed the court would hand down an opinion holding the Prohibition Amendment to be unconstitutional.

The suit on which the court rendered an opinion had been brought by Jacob Ruppert, brewer, of New York, under the War-Time Prohibition Act, to enjoin the government from prohibiting the sale of 2.75 per cent beer, which he claimed, was non-intoxicating. It was contended that Congress had exceeded its powers in enacting the Volstead Act enforcing war-time prohibition, because, by its definition of intoxicating liquor, it prohibited the sale of beverages which it was claimed were not intoxicating. The court upheld the action of Congress in declaring intoxicating and prohibiting the sale of all beverages containing one-half of 1 per cent alcohol. The purpose of the act of the brewers to convert their plants into factories for making 2.75 per cent beer. In the argument made by Elihu Root, a few weeks ago, he contended that the word "other" appearing in the law should be carried back to the words "beer" and wine, and so prohibit the sale only of beer and wine, but the court held otherwise.

### Case Fully Discussed

The opinion of the court was quite exhaustive, beginning with the act of August 10, 1917, prohibiting the use of food materials or feeds in the production of distilled spirits for beverages under the Lever Act, and authorizing the President to limit and prohibit their use in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes so far as he might from time to time deem it necessary to assure an adequate supply of food or deem it helpful in promoting the national security.

From this as a starting point, the court recited the several proclamations of the President, their contents and purposes, and the way prohibition was extended to malt liquors, including near-beer, whether or not it had an alcoholic content, down to the proclamation of last March, by which prohibition was limited to intoxicating malt liquors.

The course of Congress was then reviewed, and the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that one-half of 1 per cent should be regarded as intoxicating was cited. The brewers vainly tried to remove the doubt in regard to the definition of intoxicants before May 1, 1919, when the act became operative. Congressional action culminated in the Volstead Act in October, 1919, after the Ruppert case was brought.

### War Power of Congress

"If the war power of Congress effectively to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in order to promote the nation's efficiency in men, munitions, and supplies, as is full and complete as the police power of the state to effectively enforce such prohibition in order to promote the health, safety, and morals of the community, it is clear that this provision of the Volstead Act is valid and has rendered immaterial the question whether the plaintiff's beer is intoxicating," the court held.

"The legislatures and decisions of the highest courts in nearly all the states establish that it is impossible effectively to enforce prohibition or other laws merely regulating the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, if liability or inclusion within the law is made to depend upon the issuable fact whether or not a liquor made or sold as a beverage is intoxicating." A liquor law, to be effective, must be made to apply to all liquors enumerated, like beer, ale, or wine, regardless of the degree of alcoholic content, or if more generally described as distilled, rectified, or fermented liquor, to all liquors within that general description, regardless of alcoholic content; or to such of these liquors as contain a named percentage of alcohol.

### Conflicting Regulations

It was pointed out that in 42 of the 48 states, anything over 2 per cent of alcohol is deemed intoxicating as a matter of law, and only one state has as high a percentage as 2.75. The federal government, in attempting to enforce the law, would be confronted with definitions similar to those of the states, and therefore there was need of defining intoxicating liquor, as was done in the Volstead Act.

It was held that Congress had power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the duty imposed in the federal government, Justice McReynolds, who spoke for



the other dissenting justices, Day, van Devanter and Clarke, held that Congress did not have power in October, 1919, to prohibit the sale of non-intoxicating beverages; that the war was ended and food was abundant, and that well settled rights in harmless property should be considered.

The government, through the Solicitor-General and Assistant Attorney General, acting for Attorney-General Palmer and Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper, yesterday filed its answer to the application of the State of Rhode Island for permission to institute original proceedings, contending that the bill presented no controversy in which this court has original jurisdiction.

#### Rights of Litigants

There are no property rights involved, only remote collateral interests, it was held. The power of taxation is a part of the sovereignty of the State. The question of whether the State, by a bill in this court, may challenge the constitutionality of an act of Congress upon the ground that the result is to affect adversely the rights of property of persons of that State, or that Congress has exceeded its right to legislate, was attacked. This is not a justiciable case, but a political one. Neither has the United States given its consent to be sued in the Supreme Court, and it cannot be sued without its consent.

A reply was made also to the case brought by William Duane, a liquor dealer of New Jersey, who sought to enjoin the enforcement of the Volstead Act. This case was argued before the court, but the Rhode Island case went over, its attorneys deciding that it did not want to have it confused with the New Jersey case.

#### ITALIAN PROMISE OF FRENCH NEUTRALITY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The government has communicated to the Senate a Green Book containing documents regarding the Italo-French agreements of 1900 and 1902. The documents include a note, from Mr. Prinetti to Camille Bissolati, the French Ambassador, which contains the following declaration, dated November 1, 1902, "In the event of France being the object of direct or indirect aggression on the part of one or several powers, Italy will maintain strict neutrality. Italy will act similarly if France, owing to direct provocation, is compelled to make a move in declaring war."

#### GENERAL CADORNA'S VIEWS ON TRENTINO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Monday)—General Cadorna, in answer to a question propounded by the "Idea Nazionale" has categorically denied a statement now made in connection with the details published regarding the Prince Sixtus episode, to the effect that in 1917 the Italian Commander-in-Chief sent a delegate to Switzerland to negotiate with Austria. General Cadorna remarks that the government would not have entrusted him with such a duty nor would he have accepted it, because he always considered it indispensable to annex the Trentino as far as the Brenner Pass with Trieste, Istria, Dalmatia, and Fiume.

#### RETURN OF FRENCH CROWN JEWELS

PARIS, France (Monday)—(French Wireless Service)—The French Crown jewels, which had been deposited in a bank at Bordeaux toward the end of 1914 when the German advance threatened the capital, are to be brought back here and again exhibited at the Louvre.

These historic jewels were taken to Bordeaux by Mr. Dalimier, State Secretary of Fine Arts, in his own suit case. They include "The Regent" diamond, which is today worth more than 15,000,000 francs; the Pink and Mazarin diamonds, the watch presented to Louis XV by the Bey of Algiers, and the handle of Napoleon's sword.

#### CAPTAIN O'GRADY TO REOPEN NEGOTIATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Capt. James O'Grady left London on Saturday to resume negotiations with Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik representative, at Copenhagen. Before leaving, he declared himself optimistic regarding the impending discussions, and stated that the British Government is helping to remove several of the difficulties still outstanding.

#### TRADE NEGOTIATIONS PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—An Italian wireless message announces that during the present month negotiations will take place between Italy, Yugoslavia, Austria, and Czechoslovakia regarding export trade and customs duties.

#### CANADIAN BANKRUPTCY ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—An order-in-council has been passed which provides that the new Canadian bankruptcy act passed during the first session of last year shall become operative on and after July 1, 1920.

#### IRISH LOCAL ELECTIONS

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—The first local elections since the beginning of the war will be held all over Ireland on January 15, and remarkable interest is attached to them because they will show how far the Sinn Féin Party is holding its own.

#### CAMP BARRACKS TO HOUSE RADICALS

So Many Have Been Arrested That Places Cannot Be Found for Them in Jails and More Warrants Are to Be Served

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ellis Island and jails in several cities are so crowded with aliens arrested by agents of the Department of Justice on charge of advocating the violent overthrow of the United States Government, that the Secretary of War has authorized department commanders of the army to make available barracks in certain camps for the housing of the prisoners.

The number held yesterday all over the country was 2907. More arrests are being made daily, as there are still about 1000 warrants to serve. Some of the most important radicals are yet to be apprehended, it is intimated, and a few of them are thought to have escaped from the country to avoid arrest. The 2907 aliens being held are declared by officials to be deportable, but they are expected to exhaust all legal resources to prevent their deportation.

Information reached the Department of Justice yesterday that some United States citizens who sympathize with Communist policies are willing to have their names published as contributors to the propaganda fund of the Communist Party. As the department has the names of more than 60,000 citizens who are alleged to endorse this propaganda or who have helped to finance it, publication of their names would be a large undertaking, but it is possible the list may be made public.

#### Soviet Suspect Held

Alleged Friend of Leon Trotsky Faces Deportation Proceedings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Following out the government's attempt to show that there is direct connection between the Russian Soviet Government and the Communist activities in the United States, agents of the Department of Justice yesterday arrested Gregory Weinstein, of the local Russian Soviet Bureau, on a deportation warrant, and on his refusal to answer questions he was taken to Ellis Island to await a hearing before a board of inquiry. Officials say that Weinstein is one of the most influential Communists in this country and a close friend of Leon Trotsky, with whom he is said to have worked on the "Navy Mir" in this city before Mr. Trotsky returned to Russia. Habeas corpus proceedings for some of those held on Ellis Island were begun yesterday. In one case it was said that \$1000 in Liberty bonds was refused as bail. Charles Recht, counsel for several radicals, wired to Washington officials that a majority of the Russians held would sign consents to deportation to Soviet Russia under certain conditions; he also asked if the government intended to send the wives and families away with the men.

More warrants were served yesterday, and a special board of inquiry began its work at Ellis Island to determine which of those should be held and which deported. It is reported that officials have unearthed by these raids evidence that radicals are conspiring to ruin the world's currency, and that they have issued counterfeit currency and prepared counterfeit Liberty bonds and war savings stamps. The seat of this alleged conspiracy is said to be Moscow.

#### Appropriation Sought

Mayor of Boston Wants \$15,000 to Aid in Combating Radicalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, has asked the City Council for an appropriation of \$15,000 to be used by his committee to investigate and combat radicalism. The Mayor said he felt it desirable to give instruction in accepted lines of economic thought to persons who might be susceptible to radical propaganda. He thought that if people knew more about the conditions existing in the United States they would not favor radicalism.

There are now 400 alleged radicals on Deer Island, in Boston Harbor, where persons arrested in the recent raids are being held pending their expected deportation in three or four weeks. It was announced that Socialists among those arrested would be released, since they oppose the Communist views.

The prisoners seem happy at the thought that they will soon be able to leave the United States. Impromptu concerts are given in the prison where they are being held. There are 13 women among those detained, and some of these showed considerable anxiety as to the probable fortunes of their children, from whom they were separated.

Two Socialist attorneys are assisting those who desire legal aid. No other lawyers, so far as known, have volunteered to do anything for the prisoners, though the two Socialists said that further offers of help would probably come if they were needed. Relatives of the prisoners have not been permitted to see them.

#### OFFICERS REVIEW COAL AGREEMENT

COLUMBUS, Ohio—International officers of the United Mine Workers of America, in agreeing to declare the recent miners' strike at an end, "decided to submit to the inevitable, although protesting in our hearts

against what we believed to be the unjust attitude of our government," according to the report of John L. Lewis, acting president, and William Green, secretary-treasurer, at the special miners convention here yesterday.

The report reviews the miners' controversy from the date of the Cleveland convention up to the present time. Few, if any, developments not already made public are revealed, and there is not the slightest hint that another strike is contemplated.

#### MECHANICAL DEVICES INTRODUCED IN EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Mechanical inventions of western civilization are being expounded in China, European Russia and Siberia, according to Prof. C. H. Robertson, who has returned from a 20,000-mile lecture tour in the Far East under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Demonstrations of the typewriter and wireless telegraphy are being given, and the lectures are correcting false impressions of these devices, and arousing a thirst for western mechanical knowledge.

With an interest in these inventions large groups become amenable to other western ideas, he says, and Chinese leaders are starting schools under western supervision. Through an understanding of these devices superstition is being overcome to a considerable extent. The lectures are also bringing about changes in the language, for they are introducing polysyllabic names of inventions into the monosyllabic Chinese tongue.

#### JAMAICA SUGAR PRICE CONTROL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—The Food Controller has had a conference with leading sugar planters, A. W. Farquharson presiding. The situation regarding sugar supplies for consumption within the limits of this island was carefully discussed. The shortage of sugar in the world market leads to the forecast that next year the sugar sent abroad from this island will command prices ranging from £45 to £50 per ton. The planters, however, decided to support the Food Controller in his policy of preventing the price for sugar consumed in Jamaica, following these high prices. The consumer here, it was decided, should not during 1920 be forced to pay more than 4½d. a pound for grocery crystals. This is to be the price throughout the island. The Food Controller also received unanimous support in his decision to hold back from export, for sale in the island, 8 per cent of the total sugar crop turned out by the estates. It is calculated that this will represent 4000 tons, which at £45 per ton would, if sold abroad, be a value of about £180,000. Sold locally at 4½d. a pound, each ton will represent £24, which means that the sugar producers agree to sacrifice £44,000, so as to maintain a reasonable price for the Jamaica consumer.

#### WORD PICTURE OF FORMER KAISER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—The "Berliner Tageblatt" denies various reports regarding the former Kaiser's present hopes and views now circulating, and on the basis of reliable evidence states that he has definitely given up all hope of returning to spend his last days in Germany. The former Kaiser and his entourage are very depressed regarding the future and the threats of the Allies toward him cause the former Kaiser continuous anxiety. He is described as rarely displaying any of his old characteristics. He frequently declares that the German Nation and his government betrayed him.

#### WAGE DEMANDS OF ITALIAN RAILWAYMEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The Italian railwaymen and engineers have presented the government with an ultimatum demanding a 48-hour week and a 200-lire monthly increase of pay. According to an official statement published in reply, compliance would mean a new charge upon the budget of 450,000,000 lire.

#### ALVAN T. FULLER ASKS PLACE AS DELEGATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Alvan T. Fuller (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, yesterday announced his candidacy for the office of delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention. "If chosen," he said, "I will vote for Leonard Wood first, last, and all the time. His work as Governor of the Island of Cuba, and his later efforts to arouse America's conscience and to make the American army an efficient fighting force, are well known to the American public."

#### CHICAGO ELEVATED FARE PETITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—Representing a membership of more than 2,000,000, distributed over 27 states of the American Union, the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, which recently met in this city, advocated by resolution that the office of the United States Secretary of Agriculture should be filled by a practical farmer and that "the indorsement of farm organizations should receive due consideration and when organized for the purpose of obtaining the results desired through strikes."

#### NEW PLAN FOR PACKER CONTROL

Live - Stock Commission With Powers Similar to Those of Interstate Commerce Commission Proposed in Revised Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The battle to obtain control of the big packers, who have been charged with endangering the food supply of the country through alleged monopolistic powers, was launched afresh in the United States Senate yesterday when the redrafted Kendrick-Kenyon bill was submitted to the Agriculture Committee. Hearings before the committee will begin this week, it was announced, and the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Justice, the packers and livestock shippers will be heard in the order named.

Among the changes made in the bill for packer regulation, in order to make it conform to the terms of the settlement reached between the Department of Justice and the five large packers, is a provision to set up a federal livestock commission to exercise the control over the industry which it was originally designed to place in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture. The commission would have powers approximating those exercised by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

#### Three Members Proposed

The revised bill proposes three members of the commission, to receive \$10,000 a year each, with no more than two members of the same political party. They would be empowered to make rules and regulations which would have the authority of the United States courts behind them and which would take the place of the licensing system proposed in the original bill. In addition the new bill contains the provisions of the settlement obtained by the Department of Justice under which the packers agreed to give up control of stockyards and some side lines.

The commission is given the broadest power to regulate the packing industry. The provision of the original Kendrick-Kenyon bill placing the packers under control of the Secretary of Agriculture was objected to strongly on the ground that it placed too much power in the hands of one man. The commission was proposed to meet that objection.

The licensing system proposed in the former bills is eliminated, but the new bill provides for a system of registration whereby all branches of the industry would register with the commission, and the commission would have authority to make whatever rules and regulations it sees fit to make.

#### Duties of Commission

The bill is to be known as the Federal Livestock Commission Act. The commission is to be given all powers now exercised by the Federal Trade Commission, and the duties of the Bureau of Markets in the Department of Agriculture are transferred to it. The bill further defines the commission's duties as follows: "It shall investigate and ascertain the demand for, supply and consumption, costs and prices of, and all other facts relating to, the ownership, production, transportation, manufacture, storage, handling, or distribution of live stock or live-stock products, including operations on and the ownership of stockyards, and shall compile and furnish to producers, consumers, or distributors by means of regular special reports, or such other methods as it deems most effective, information respecting the condition of live-stock market and the supply, demand, prices, and other conditions affecting the market."

The commission is given power to force attendance of witnesses by subpoena, and the production of all records it may desire. In case of disobedience to a subpoena the commission may invoke the aid of any district court of the United States. Failure to obey orders of the commission shall be punished as contempt.

#### Senator Kenyon's Statement

The proposed commission, like the Interstate Commerce Commission, finds its authority under the commerce clause of the Constitution, the aim being to apply for the first time the commerce provision to the regulation of large scale industry. "We believe it is justified," said W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, "when an industry vital to the entire country attains the huge proportions of this one. The packers in their testimony before the Committee on Agriculture declared that their industry represented, in its various phases, an investment greater than that of all the railroads. This of course included the subsidiary and affiliated businesses which are, under the Palmer agreement, to pass out of their control. The packers were rapidly approaching control of the entire country's supply of food, and under such conditions the powers invoked seemed properly applicable."

#### PRACTICAL MAN FOR AGRICULTURE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—Representing a membership of more than 2,000,000, distributed over 27 states of the American Union, the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, which recently met in this city, advocated by resolution that the office of the United States Secretary of Agriculture should be filled by a practical farmer and that "the indorsement of farm organizations should receive due consideration and when organized for the purpose of obtaining the results desired through strikes."

tion of the maximum taxes on incomes, corporations and excess profits until the full cost of the war has been paid, and "that the government also levy a tax on the value of land and other natural resources held for speculative purposes."

The Kenyon-Anderson Bill before Congress, seeking the regulation of the meat packers; and the Capper-Harsh Bill, giving farmers the privilege of organizing and conducting collective bargaining associations, based on cooperative lines, also were favored, as was a proposal to amend the federal Farm Loan Act to enable a man without a farm to secure loans up to 75 per cent of the land value, the maximum rate of annual payments not to exceed 5 per cent.

The advantages which have accrued to the farmers of the middle and western states through cooperative business enterprises were discussed.

#### TEACHERS REQUEST INCREASES IN PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Teachers of Detroit are waging an intensive publicity campaign to win public sentiment to their request for a \$50 monthly bonus. Advertisements in newspapers assert that many men with masters' degrees are working as clerks in stores, bookkeepers in factories and anywhere they can get part-time employment to support their families.

The first paragraph in large advertisements published by the teachers reads:

"Do you know that a large number of your teachers must divide their time between teaching your children and doing outside work in order to earn a living wage?"

"Eleven out of 19 men teachers in Northwestern High School are working at other jobs outside their regular hours," says Charles M. Novak, the principal. Statistics show, he continued, that the average teacher in this school spent 4.7 years in college in preparation for teaching. Their average experience in the work is 11.5 years. The average salary is \$1676, or less than that of an automobile worker.

Money earned outside of school takes from the teachers' time that they should spend in rest, recreation or study, warned David Mackenzie, principal of Central High School. Mr. Mackenzie also lamented the fact that many men are teaching night and day classes.

#### INCOME GROWING FROM SCHOOL LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The wisdom of some of the early builders of the State in providing a fund for its schools by setting aside large tracts of lands as school lands is yearly becoming more evident.

The State Land Department at Pierre, which has charge of these lands, announces that the annual apportionment from the income of this land for the public schools of the State for 1919 is \$1,556,224, a sum much greater than any heretofore. It will be distributed on December 29 to each county, through the county superintendents, who in turn distribute it to the schools in their jurisdiction according to the number of school children in the annual school census. This year the basis is \$3.26 per capita, and in Minnehaha County, the largest in the State, the total exceeds \$88,000.

The school lands are rented to farmers for grazing, and occasionally small sections are sold, the income going into the school fund, which now has a principal of about \$18,000,000.

#### COAL DEALER WILL REFUND \$1.80 A TON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—E. C. Reitz, manager of the Reitz Great Western Coal Company in Missoula, gives his choice between refunding \$1.80 per ton on all \$12.80 per ton sales that he has made recently or being prosecuted as a profiteer, has decided to give back the excess profit to his customers.

Complaint was made by the Missoula Chamber of Commerce that Mr. Reitz was charging \$12.80 per ton for a certain grade of coal usually sold in Missoula for about \$10. The mines were not working and the Reitz company had practically all the coal of that kind in Missoula. Mr. Reitz claimed that he was entitled to the price he charged and presented figures to prove his case showing that he allowed himself approximately \$4.50 per ton margin for handling, hauling, unloading, losses, and net profit. The complaint was transferred by the Montana Trade Commission to the federal officers and E. C. Day, district attorney, gave Mr. Reitz his choice of refunding or prosecution.

#### ARKANSAS COTTON PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—The final cotton report of the year 1919, made public recently by the Arkansas Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, shows that Arkansas has fallen from third place in 1916, and fifth place in 1918, to seventh place among the states in the amount of cotton produced. Aside from bad weather, another cause of this drop is that planters are turning their attention somewhat to other crops than cotton.

#### TEACHERS OPPOSE UNIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma—In a teachers' district meeting at Alva resolutions were adopted condemning teachers' unions, and unions in "any and all classes of public service" should be organized for the purpose of obtaining the results desired through strikes.

#### GOVERNOR LOWDEN FOR LEAGUE PLAN

In Answer to Direct Inquiry, He Declares in Favor of Treaty, With Reservations Indorsed by Action of the Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Replying to the letter addressed to him as a presidential candidate by W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, asking him his position on the League of Nations, Frank O. Lowden, Republican, Governor of Illinois, declared yesterday that he saw the possibilities of decided gain from the League, and that he hoped the Treaty would be ratified promptly, with the reservations, in substance already adopted by the Senate. The Illinois Governor said the United States could not afford to neglect the possibility of a means of preventing war.

#### Objections Removed

"The League of Nations, as submitted to the Senate, seemed to me to be the subject of grave objections. These objections, in the main, I think, have been removed by the reservations adopted by the Senate. The instrument as so modified, as I understand it, does not bind the United States to participate in the racial and dynastic battles of the 'Old World,' nor does it involve 'entangling alliances' or partnerships with foreign powers," nor does it authorize "interference by foreign powers in American affairs." I do not believe the time has come when we should abandon the policy of no entangling alliances. It may be that America again will deem it her duty to participate in some foreign war, as she participated in the last, but I think she can be depended upon, when, that time does come, to decide for herself through constitutional means, where her duty lies, just as she did before.

"While the League of Nations, even as modified by the reservations adopted, does not take the form which I believed it should, namely, judicial rather than political, I think it is the part of wisdom now to ratify it with such reservations. Our sovereignty is safeguarded, the Monroe Doctrine is secure, the constitutional powers of Congress are not impaired, and our right of withdrawal is made clear and explicit. I do not see how permanent harm can come from it, and I do see the possibility of great good. It at least provides for a common meeting place, at stated intervals for the nations of the world which are parties to it. This in itself is a decided gain. The mere fact that great nations meet from time to time in friendly council would itself cause any nation outside the League which was meditating a crime against civilization, to pause and reflect upon the consequences.

#### Arbitration Indorsed

"Then, too, when nations, or men, sit at a common table and discuss differences between themselves, those differences are likely to disappear. For more than half a century the United States has been the distinctive champion of the principles of settling international differences without resort to arms. She cannot afford now to neglect any means which give any promise, however slight, of preventing future wars.

"In addition, if the Treaty be ratified and America becomes a member of the League of Nations, she will have an opportunity to so influence its activities as to help to modify its form that it may in time realize the noble aspirations for world peace of the great men who participated in the Hague conferences.

"If it should fail to accomplish these results, or operate to the disadvantage of America, the way is clear by which we can withdraw."

"I therefore hope that the Treaty may be ratified promptly with the reservations, in substance, already adopted by the Senate."

#### LARGE COMPANIES TO PAY HEAVY TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—The village of Hibbing, near here, has long been called the "richest city on earth," owing to the wealth of several big mining companies in the vicinity. With an assessed valuation of \$84,600,000, tax statements just issued show that Hibbing will levy \$4,670,000 in taxes in 1920. This is \$1,000,000 more than the total tax levy of Duluth, which has nearly 10 times the population of Hibbing, the latter having a population of 10,000.

About 95 per cent of the taxable property in the village belongs to the mining companies, and the control of the village policies is in the hands of men who are at variance with the companies on account of policies in

the past. Chief of the taxpayers is the Oliver Mining Company, a mining branch of the United States Steel Corporation, with an assessed valuation in the village amounting to \$45,000,000, on which it will pay in 1920 about \$2,500,000.

Among the expenditures planned for the year are \$1,500,000 for a municipal power plant, to supply light, heat, and power to the town. Hibbing is said to be the most brilliantly lighted town in the world, with eight standards on each corner containing five incandescent lamps each, and with other clusters at 100-foot intervals between corners. It maintains a semi-professional baseball team, a municipal greenhouse, a band, parks, motor-driven city service vehicles, and generous schoolhouses, including technical and semi-collegiate schools.

#### WESTBURY TEACHERS HAVE OWN HOME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

WESTBURY, New York—Teachers of this place have solved the problem of living costs through the establishment of a cooperative dormitory, which is now the home of 14 teachers. Living and housing conditions had become so serious here that it was thought a shortage of teachers for the local schools might result. Miss Gladys Alvord, one of the teachers, and Mrs. F. F. Sharpless, a former member of the Board of Education, discovered a way out of the difficulty. A large residence near the school was rented and furnished as a dormitory for the teachers. The experiment proved successful, and the community became interested. Citizens organized an association for holding real estate, and about 2500 persons subscribed from \$1 to \$5, until enough was obtained to buy the dormitory property. "The teachers claim they are doing more and better school work now that they have a happy home to go to after school," says Edward Hicks, a member of the Board of Education since 1896. "They have a very satisfactory house-keeper, and the teachers have organized and established rules and regulations that enable them to do their part in a harmonious household."

#### CHAIR OF EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DAVIDSON, North Carolina—C. E. Graham of Greenville, South Carolina, has made a pledge to W. J. Martin, president of Davidson College, to give \$50,000 toward a chair of education, to train teachers, principals, and superintendents for public and private schools, provided the North Carolina Presbyterian Synod raises \$1,000,000 during the present campaign for educational purposes, which is to close on March 1, 1920. Mr. Graham's gift would be paid in 20 annual installments. He further agrees to provide for additional contributions after the 20 years, if necessary.

#### THEATRICAL NEW YORK

#### Barney IN Bernard

#### HIS HONOR, ABE POTASH

"Tremendous human interest."—Alan Dale, N. Y. American.

#### Bijou Theatre

W. 45th Street, New York

#### AMERICAN SINGERS

GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S

#### IOLANTHE

PARK Theatre, Columbus Circle, Evla. 8:15

#### WM. B. HARRIS JR., Presents

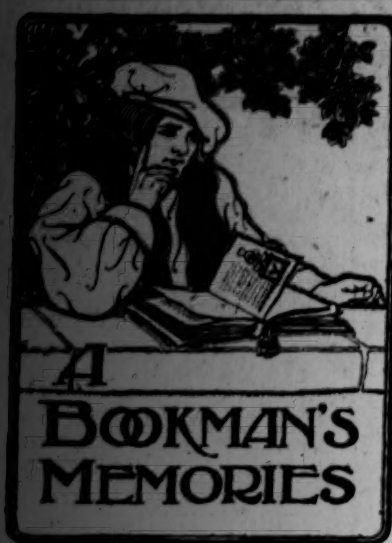
JOHN DRINKWATER'S

#### Abraham Lincoln

One of the Most Discussed Plays in America

#### CORT THEATRE—WEST 47th





## Alice Meynell

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There were two girls who had an admirable education. Those who know these ladies will not accuse me of exaggeration. Their father gave them this education, mainly in Italy. His name was T. J. Thompson. The girls were called Elizabeth and Alice. Each has become famous; one as artist, the other as poet and essayist. Elizabeth (Lady Butler) is the painter of "The Roll Call," "Quatre Bras," "Inkermann," "Tent-Pegging in India," "Missed."

Alice (Mrs. Wilfrid Meynell) published her first volume of poems, "Preludes," while she was still a girl. "Preludes" was republished with some changes and additions in 1893; her latest volumes are "A Father of Women, and Other Poems," and a volume of essays called "Hearts of Controversy" both issued in 1917.

It is not easy to write dispassionately of the Meynell household, one of the few homes in London where poetry and thought have been highly and consistently honored, and mingled with ever-ready hospitality and encouragement. So many Americans, so many English can testify to this. Francis Thompson (he was unrelated) found in this family the inspiration of many of his poems. Mr. and Mrs. Meynell were his counselors, and the custodians of his welfare during an unbroken intimacy of 19 years; the dedication of his poems is to Wilfrid and Alice Meynell. Had it not been for them he would have sunk under the burden of an existence which he was unable to confront alone. Poets and writers of high purpose came, and came, to this household, by instinct of a right way to the things that matter. Many of these visitors who soon became friends have dangled the children on their knees, and have watched Viola Meynell take her place, so early, as one of the new novelists who count; have acknowledged that her brother, Edward, has written one of the best biographies of the decade in "The Life of Francis Thompson"; and have laughed secretly and happily, knowing that the author of "Aunt Sarah and the War" published anonymously, in the first year of the war, which leaped quickly into the 100,000 circulation, was the father, Wilfrid Meynell.

And while the family were, in various ways, producing and encouraging literature and art, the mother, the usually silent but exquisitely sympathetic hostess, Alice Meynell, was adding year by year, so slowly, so fastidiously to her slender sheaf of poems and essays; and slowly, quite slowly her fame—it seems absurd to call so quiet, cloistered and gradual a recognition fame—was spreading among those who value distinction, restraint, packed thought, insight, and delicacy of observation. But the other day I found in an American magazine two pages by her called "Superfluous Kings," the title taken from Shakespeare's "Superfluous Kings for Messengers." I read no more that day. I did not want to distract myself from those brief pages.

Alice Meynell is not an easy writer to read, and she does not find composition easy. She works very slowly with pencil and pad in the morning hours. Words and sentences are a sacred rite to her. She broods until her thought shapes itself, and she does not allow the high and intricate altitude of her art to be scaled easily by the reader. He must rise to her austere level. The reward is great, but the casual reader must be prepared to give himself, and to consider and reconsider such sentences as:

In Spain was the Point first put upon Honour.  
Not excepting the falling stars—for they are far less sudden—there is nothing in nature that so outstrips our unready eyes as the familiar rain.  
Tribulation, immortality, the Multitude: what remedy of composure do these words bring for their own great disquiet.  
To mount a hill is to lift with you something lighter and brighter than yourself or than any meaner burden.

These are but four extracts taken at random: they are given to show that this writer, so chary in production, so reluctant to publish, gives to the reader something that makes him reconsider and revivify his thought from her enraptured thought.

Her first volume of 20 essays "The Rhythm of Life," containing "Decivilized," "Composure," "The Lesson of Landscape," was published in 1893. In literary circles it had immediate recognition and success. Coventry Patmore published a eulogistic article in The Fortnightly Review, which began "I am about to direct attention to one of the very rarest products of nature and grace—a woman of genius." The poet of "The Unknown Eros" continued to be a most devoted admirer of her gifts, and before long George Meredith also enrolled himself among her intellectual admirers. He was able to read Mrs. Meynell week by week, for she was one of the six women-writers engaged by the editor of The Pall Mall Gazette, Harry Cust, to contribute to "The Wares of Autopneuma" column. There, for two or three years, she wrote a weekly essay, and George Meredith rarely missed sending a letter, with flowers grown in his

gardens, at Box Hill, of enthusiastic appreciation. The essayist had come into her kingdom, and her chief courtiers, George Meredith and Coventry Patmore, were the chief lights of the literary world.

In the same year, 1893, her "Poems" were published, uniform with "The Rhythm of Life." I do not suppose that two volumes, such slender volumes, have ever been received with equal favor and gratitude by the few and the many. In America, too, she had her great admirers, and her brief lecture tour is remembered as something separate and apart from other lectures.

Although "Preludes" of 1875 had long been out of print copies of it were treasured. From William Sharp "The Sonnets of the Century" had said:

In its class I know no nobler or more beautiful sonnet than "Renouncement"; and I have so considered ever since the day I first heard it, when Rossetti (who knew it by heart) repeating it to me, added that it was one of the three finest sonnets ever written by women.

Ruskin, too, said sweet things about the poems in "Preludes":

The last verse of that perfectly heavenly letter from a girl to her own Old Age, the whole of "San Lorenzo's Mother," and the end of the sonnet "To a Daisy" are the finest things I have yet seen or felt in modern verse.

"Renouncement" is in the "Anthologies"; but since there may be some to whom it is unfamiliar, I give myself the pleasure of copying it:

RENOUNCEMENT  
I must not think of thee; and, tired yet strong,  
I shun the thought that lurks in all delight—  
The thought of thee—and in the blue heaven's height,  
And in the sweetest passage of a song.  
Oh, just beyond the fairest thoughts that throng  
This breast, the thought of thee waits, hidden yet bright,  
But it must never, never come in sight;  
I must stop short of thee the whole day long.  
But when sleep comes to close each difficult day,  
When night gives pause to the long watch I keep,  
And all my bonds I needs must loose apart,  
Must drop my will as rain laid away—  
With the first dream that comes with the first sleep  
I run, I run, I am gathered to thy heart.

So you learn, reader, that in the household where this poet and essayist presides, the arts are treasured, reticence encouraged, and rejection favored. But there is laughter too and delight in life, for Mrs. Meynell has humor which ripples forth when the burden of world compassion she carries presses less heavily on her.

The charm of her tall, slight figure is preserved in a drawing by Sargent; and perhaps she never said anything more characteristic than this of her father—"He had an exquisite style from which to refrain."

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

The Position of the Packers  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The newspapers will, through editorial expression, interpret for their readers the significance, both as to cause and effect, of the recently announced agreement between the Attorney-General and the packing concerns. A statement of our motives in entering this agreement I hope will be of interest to you.

Although it is true that we have agreed to sell our interests in stockyards, I want to emphasize the fact that our principal reason for being interested in stockyards has been to improve the facilities for the proper marketing and handling of live stock, and that ownership in such yards has not been used as a means of manipulating prices, or obtaining unfair profits. I have often publicly announced that we should be willing to part with our interests in stockyards if arrangements could be made to continue their efficient operation.

As for our willingness to stop handling canned goods and a few other commodities ordinarily sold by wholesale grocers, I want to emphasize the fact that there have been ample economic reasons for our handling these products, in that we have the distributive machinery to get these goods from producer to consumer in most direct and economical fashion.

We believe that eventually the public would have come to realize the soundness of our position, but because of the spirit of unrest and misunderstanding we are glad to make some sacrifices and concessions. I believe that it is just as necessary to make such sacrifices during the uncertain period of reconstruction as it was during the war.

Let me direct attention to the fact that the decree to which we have agreed to submit in no way finds us guilty of combination in restraint of trade, or of any other illegal practices. Under no condition would I have consented to such a solution if the decree were to charge us with guilt.

For this reason, enjoining us from combining to restrain trade will in no way affect our operations, because we are an independent unit in open competition with the other large packers and with the hundreds of smaller ones. The decree in this respect will merely strengthen existing law, which we are following to the letter.

With these thoughts in mind, I trust that you will appreciate the fact that our position is in no way an admission that we have been guilty of anything economically, legally, or morally wrong, and that we have made this concession with the sincere hope that it will help to overcome the suspicion which still lurks in the minds of many people.  
(Signed) L. F. SWIFT.  
Chicago, Illinois, December 20, 1919.

## ON THE WAY TO THE CHILTERN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

For many miles the Chiltern Hills run through Oxfordshire, Bucks, and Bedfordshire. They range from Goring Gap, where the Thames cleaves its way through to Nettlebed, and then to Combe, where their loftiest point is created by the tall Boer War memorial overlooking the deep and pleasant vale of Velvet Lawn and Chequers Court. Thence, by Great and Little Kimble, names derived from Cunchelin, that British king whom Shakespeare styles Cymbeline, you may trace these picturesque heights past Ivinghoe, to where, under the name of Dunstable Downs, they lose their identity and finally dwindle away.

The Ickneld Way, that British track, immemorially ancient, proceeds under the shadow of the Chilterns, on their northern side, coming out of East Anglia. You may easily trace it, now as a road, and again as a grassy trail. For Londoners, the readiest way to come to the Chilterns is to take the great road which, proceeding west, goes through Uxbridge to High Wycombe and Oxford. There, passing through High Wycombe, you see, in spectacular fashion before you at the approach to West Wycombe, that monstrous isolated outlier of the Chiltern range, the impressive height of Haverlingdon. That, later contracted to "Harrington," is the name of the eminence which overhangs the old coach-road, and astonishes the traveler, not alone for its own sake, but also for that of the extraordinary buildings on the sky line, raised there in the eighteenth century by that eccentric character, Sir Francis Dashwood, Lord Le Despenser. He built there a hideous church whose tower is finished off with a metal ball large enough to hold nine persons; while at the east end is a pagan-looking mausoleum. The hill is so steep that it is an athletic exercise to come to the church; and thus few ever visit it, save for curiosity. Down below, at a junction of roads, is another of the freakish Dashwood's works, a stone pillar giving the mileages to various places; all flatly contradicted by the modern finger-post beside it.

This, then, is the introduction to the Chilterns in their most characteristic aspect. Beyond, the road goes up Dashwood Hill and comes to the bleak village of Stokenchurch, one of the many places, in this region of beechwoods, where the industry of chair making is carried on. For the Chilterns are famed for their stately woods, almost exclusively of beech; and on them the town of High Wycombe and the villages and hamlets for many miles round exist, in that chair-making way. The road along from Stokenchurch down to the levels at Aston Rowant traverses a forest district of the loveliest and loneliest kind—so lonely and so dangerous in olden times that it was commonly said, "If you beat a bush, it's odds you'll start a thief." Wise men there-

fore left the bushes alone and went their way well armed, not curious of what those woodlands might contain. And they went in company, for safety lay in numbers. This way, in the thirteenth century, came Brunetto Latini, tutor to Dante, who wrote, "Our journey to Oxford was made, with some difficulty and danger, in two days: for the roads are bad, and we had to climb hills of hazardous ascent, and which to descend are equally perilous. We passed through many woods, considered here as dangerous places, as they are infested with robbers, which is indeed the case with most of the roads in England. However, as our company was numerous, we had less to fear. Accordingly, we arrived the first night at Shriburn Castle, in the neighborhood of Watlington, under the chain of hills over which we passed at Stocquinchurch."

So that is how the Italians heard the name of Stokenchurch.  
It was just this perilous ancient condition of travel in the Chilterns which gave an origin to that famous institution, the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. Those remotely old institutions, or divisions, of counties, the hundreds are now practically extinct. The three hundreds of Chiltern were those of Stoke, Desborough, and Bovenham; to be identified today with Stoke Poges, the ancient earthwork of Desborough in the meadows beneath Haverlingdon, and the village of Bovenham, "Desborough" is not now visible, save to the imagination; but when W. H. Grenfell of Taplow Court was made a peer in 1905, he took his title of Lord Desborough from it; and Sir Edward Levy-Lawson, proprietor of The Daily Telegraph, when he also became ennobled, took the title of Lord Burnham.

These three hundreds were in the nature of royal manors in olden times; and were administered by a steward, among whose duties was that of scouring the woods of lurking bandits. But in course of time this stewardship became a figure of the imagination; and was revived in the time of Queen Anne, only to serve an equally imaginary purpose and to find a way round a constitutional problem in Parliament.

It is the law, by a resolution passed in the House of Commons, March 2, 1623, that a member of Parliament, "after he is duly chosen, cannot relinquish." This inability to resign was circumvented by the application of the Place Act of Queen Anne, by which any member, being appointed to a place of profit under the Crown, automatically vacated his seat. The obsolete stewardship of the Chiltern and other hundreds was then perceived to afford a way out for members of Parliament desirous of resigning; and these various stewardships have ever since been used as a constitutional figment. They actually carry no pay

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Haverlingdon, the Despenser Monument

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Oxford Castle and church

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## IN THE BACK YARD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When the architect put a second story back veranda on this house, little did he realize that he was thereby accomplishing a feat which Diogenes with his lantern, Robert Burns with his longing for some "giffle" whereby we might see ourselves as "ithers," see us, Carlyle in his "Sartor Resartus" endeavoring to envision mankind without the concealment of clothes—all sought for in vain.

Would you know your neighbor? Would you put your finger on the pulse of any neighborhood? Then waste no more time in seeking introductions and returning calls—listen to gossip or reading local histories or vital statistics. No!—Merely sit for 10 minutes night and morning upon your back porch. By the end of the week you will see more things which you never dreamed than you will discover in a year's residence confined to the windows which open upon the avenue.

## Contrasts

For several seasons I had seen the fashionably attired woman sail down her brownstone front steps with earrings glittering, panne-velvet billowing, and curled plumes waving. But never until I saw her in a shapely "mother Hubbard"—arms bare and hair in curls—for in such guise did she saunter out to her clothesline only yesterday—never did I really know what manner of person she was.

A bushel of ear-rings or a bale of panne-velvet can never again conceal from me the slattern—no matter how cunningly masqueraded for the street. And, in curious reversal, the pink-cheeked, dowdy little woman who treads such an inconspicuous path along the boulevard—I have sometimes wondered in a casual way what attraction she could have for the family of which she is a modest part.

But when I saw her in a crisp gingham—her hair in a long golden braid down her back, like a school girl; her little feet in slippers, and her sweet, childish face quite illumined as she sang and shook out half-a-dozen little rugs—then I knew that she was one of those simple and yet wise persons who never grow old. She remains a child with the children, and wears her white hair as playfully as a rogue wears a fool's cap. No longer for me is the dowdy little woman a dull and insignificant personage. Instead, like some gentle flower which softly blooms forth in a shaded parlor—but which withers in the blaze of a florist's window—so she blooms for me since I have seen her at her household tasks.

## Masculine Relaxation

And then the men! You might think, to meet him on the street, that he was only a clerk—worried, harassed, a slave to other people's hours. But you should see him in his own back yard! There he has a coop with 12 chickens, and two beehives! There he is as free as Adam. A little lord of creation, he works among his birds. In the spring he turns the soil for a six-by-eight garden. Oh no, you would never pity him again could you once see him as he really is—a masterful man who rules his kingdom with a loving and a righteous hand.

The mechanic, ferocious in his grime, may be the tenderest of parents—if you are fortunate enough to see him scrubbed and at leisure on his back steps. The floorwalker—so impressive in his frock coat—may betray himself as a craven as he obeys his wife's command to empty the rubbish or beat the rugs.

## House Pets Unrestrained

Verily there is hardly any end to the surprising denouements of domestic life which occur in back yards: Even the animals reveal their true natures when freed from observation and rules. You may not have noticed it, but I can assure you on my honor, that the yellow-haired Persian kitten which her mistress so dotes upon is by no means the docile, patrician which this same mistress so fondly believes. Rather is she a virago of the worst kind! Furthermore, she has a taste for low society and does not scruple to do a bit of thieving upon occasion! That short-haired terrier who af-

fects to be a common, loaferish kind of cur in the parlor, has shown himself a knight-errant more than once when his aid was really demanded in back yard exigencies. And the squirrels—well, who ever really knew a squirrel unlike the one who keeps an eye on the tree which grows at the back of the house?

Recognizing people only from their street aspects has the same limitations as attempting to recognize our friends when they have turned their profiles from us. The character has as many angles as the face. Once you begin to seek for these angles you may find yourself developing a secret craving to move perpetually from one rear porch to another in order always to have a fresh congeries of back yards to study.

One may argue that the limousine high hat, the brownstone-step earrings, and the clerk's office-manner are very much a part of their respective owners. Any expert versed in that strangely searching lore of back yard behavior, knows, however, that it is here that the real man or woman steps forth—while that which emerges from the front door is only a masquerader.

## PETER ALTENBERG

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Peter Altenberg, the Viennese, was a man accounted by many as one of the most original artists in contemporary letters. He was particularly remarkable for the conciseness of his style, which was almost telegraphic. He sought to crystallize sensations in phrases—often in a word. One of his tales, for example, begins with the following "description": "Night. Café. Four o'clock." Of course, such a telegraphic ideal led the man into not a few prosaic follies, yet on the other hand it betrayed a sensitivity, a ready response to shades of thought unnoticed by most writers and readers, and produced more than one page admirable for compactness and wealth of suggestion.

"I should like," said the author, in an autobiographical mood, "to be able to paint a man in a phrase, an entire experience in a page—a landscape in a word." Giving counsel to other writers, he advised them above all to listen to their own voices. "Don't be ashamed of yourself. Don't let your self take fright at the sound of your own voice, even if the sounds it utters are unusual." The advice reveals the man who uttered it. For, as he himself proudly averred, he was poor, but he was himself. "And as a result, I earn 40 florins per month and have a few vehement admirers."

One critic compared Peter Altenberg's style to pin-pricks. The majority of his short poems, says Jacques Laurent, writing from Geneva, may be read literally word for word, for they are each a tabloid sentence. Yet they are far from the futuristic ideal of Marinetti's, in which entire novels will be written by means of a few highly concentrated words—perhaps syllables!

## A WHISTLER STORY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

At the recent meeting of the Royal Society of British Artists, Sir Aston Webb told a story about Whistler when president of the society, which is worth recording. The place of honor at one of the society's exhibitions had been left empty by the hanging committee for the president's contribution. The day reserved for the press was fast approaching, and at last dawned, and still no picture had arrived from the president. A telegram was sent Whistler: "Press arriving, no picture," and the reply came: "The press we have always with us. Be of good cheer."

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## SMOKE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is no use turning to the encyclopedia in search of just ideas regarding smoke. True, the encyclopedia has quite a lot to say about it. It will explain, for instance, that the word comes from the Old English "smokean." It will invite a comparison with the Dutch "smook," and will venture the opinion that the word is most certainly allied with a Greek word meaning the same thing. But, with this much said, and the sober statement added that smoke is "the vapor or volatile matter which escapes from a burning substance during combustion," the encyclopedia at once pillories smoke as an outlaw and a nuisance. Just a few lines devoted to smoke, and then whole columns to "smoke abatement."

But then the encyclopedia is, before anything else, an intensely practical work. For it, there can be, in the nature of things, no horizons with their trails of smoke from vanished ships; no evening mist or morning stillness in which some pale blue column of vapor is the only thing that moves; no camp fire; no beacon; no "lazy smoldering peat" to send up its blue cloud into an autumn sky.

And so, the encyclopedia may well be left out of account, and recourse be had to the open road who really understands smoke. Perhaps the way leads up through "lonely country," winding as it does amongst the fells of Yorkshire, for instance, like a ribbon streak amidst the dark fell areas. Is it a still day in the wane of the year? There will be no sound in these parts, save the sound of the traveler's own footfall or the rare "beck! beck!" of a grouse on the wing. And so it may go on hour after hour and mile after mile, until the world of men and things seems very far removed indeed.

But, suddenly, the whole outlook of the wayfarer man is changed. For there, beneath him, as he reaches the brow of another fold in the hills, he sees a clump of trees; and rising from the midst of it a column of smoke. No smoke without fire, and no fire without some one to build it and tend it! Lo, the world is peopled again. And it is the same everywhere, whether ashore or afloat. The column of smoke is the silent hail and farewell of all the ages.

Brother, I answer  
The brother who calls.

And even when smoke is at its smokiest, it can and does work wonders, or, at any rate, assists at their working. The encyclopedia is right, of course it ought to be abated, but who that has walked west along the streets of some great manufacturing city at sundown, and seen the sun striking red and gold through a cloud of drifting smoke, but has been grateful.

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## CAUSES OF HIGH PRICES IN BRITAIN

Present Conditions Said to Be Due to Policy of Fixed Prices, Unpatriotic Traders, and Incompetent Government Officials

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In England today on every hand anxiety is expressed with regard to the prevalent high prices of almost every kind of commodity. This feeling is aggravated by the fact that these inflated charges are being made more particularly for absolute necessities—food, clothing, and housing. In pre-war years, such a state of affairs would undoubtedly have caused greatest hardship amongst manual workers. Today this is not so. Labor—both skilled and unskilled—has increased in price approximately in the same ratio as the cost of living.

To take only the cost of essential foods, such as milk, meat, butter, eggs, and vegetables, during the years 1917 and 1918, when the country was forced to contend with the German submarine menace, the national food supply was so acute that the government implored both producer and consumer to sacrifice their private interests and desires in order to insure the maintenance of an adequate food supply for all. To this appeal for help, a generous response was given by both farmers and public alike. The result was that England underwent her years of danger with inconvenience, but without any acute hardship.

### Days of Shortage Still

Those were days of strife and shortage. Today there should be peace and plenty. Nominally peace reigns, but, with the exception of very few commodities, there still remains a general shortage. Moreover, those food-stuffs which are plentiful, are mostly only obtainable at very high prices. The townsman is at a loss to know the reason for this prolongation of his war troubles, the countryman is discontented because of the comparatively small financial return he is receiving from his work, while the still sadly restricted by numerous government orders and fixed prices. Thus both producer and consumer have cause for complaint, and this explains the underlying feeling of suspicion with which the farmer at present regards the townsman, and vice versa. It is apparent to many, however, that neither of these parties is to blame. When a Londoner takes his holiday in the country he is pleasantly surprised to find that the average farmer is only too pleased to sell him his produce "on the spot" for a still smaller price. Similarly, when the farmer comes to town, he is somewhat at a loss to understand the reason for the high prices at which his produce is being retailed. This forces the obvious conclusion that the cause of the trouble is bad organization and control.

### Causes of Bad Organization

Bad organization is usually due either to incompetence or to unscrupulous business methods, and it would seem, firstly, that the present condition of inflated food prices is due to the employment by the Board of Agriculture and other ministries, of officials who are not sufficiently conversant with the fundamentals and practice of the farming industry; and, secondly, the trouble is largely the result of the endeavors of certain unpatriotic classes of traders, who continue to take advantage of the unsettled commercial state of the country, in order to amass unreasonably high profits at the expense of the ordinary citizen. Moreover, the present policy of fixed prices, to which the government is adhering, seems unnecessary and tends to cause annoyance both to the public and to the farmer.

Almost universal approval is expressed at the appointment of Lord Lee as president of the Board of Agriculture. As director-general of food production during Lord Ernle's term of office as president of the board, he displayed great tact, earnestness, and courage. Doubtless he made mistakes, but he has probably learnt many lessons from these experiences, and he may confidently be hoped that he will handle the present situation with that straightforwardness and strength of character which are so conspicuous both in his policy and actions.

### Means for Improvement

It will be as well to consider briefly the means by which improved conditions might be brought about. Firstly, the method of appointment of officials of the Board of Agriculture and its kindred ministries requires revision. Surely those elected to important positions in any of these departments should be men or women who have given practical proof of their ability as organizers, natural scientists, farmers, or traders in the industry of agriculture. And this description does not appear to apply as a rule to the existent staffs of the departments in question.

It should not be difficult to find competent people to hold these important official posts, so long as they can rest assured that they will be given a free hand to prove their value in their own particular sphere of action. Although England may possess few men with both sound practical and expert knowledge in agriculture, she has numerous splendid farmers and many great savants, and if the services of such men were employed and utilized to the best advantage by able administrators, one great reason for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs would be overcome.

### Marketing Needs Organizing

Such men would undoubtedly take immediate steps to remedy what is possibly the worst-organized branch of the agricultural industry, namely, marketing. Mention has already been

made of one cause for high prices—unscrupulous trading, which can only be fairly dealt with when the culpable party is discovered and a suitable penalty imposed; and now comes the much larger question of wasteful methods of supplying the producer's goods to the public. Herein lies the key to the whole problem. On the farm, the prices of essential foods are not exorbitant, and as soon as the price of the farmers' "raw materials" (food for his stock, manures, seeds, and implements) are reduced by the improvement of shipping facilities these figures will become even more reasonable. No one disputes the fact that town prices are extravagant. Two great factors in reducing these costs would be, firstly, the substitution of the motor lorry for the railway, and secondly, the proper organization of the existing agricultural cooperative societies.

In conclusion, if administrators and practical men of proved ability were put in charge of these tasks on the lines indicated, both townsman and farmer would soon be in a more contented frame of mind—the former obtaining his food necessities more cheaply, and the latter experiencing an improved financial return for his labors.

## CIVIL SERVANTS IN BRITAIN PRAISED

Winston Churchill Says They Won Respect of Business Men in Government Departments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—There was a distinguished company at the Ritz Hotel recently at a dinner given to the government services and prominent business and professional men by the Directorate of Land, of which Sir Howard Frank is director-general. The Land Directorate is the body which was responsible for the commandeering of land under the Defense of the Realm Act. Sir Howard Frank presided, and the guests included Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for War.

In replying to the toast, "The Government Services," Mr. Churchill said it would be agreed that there never had been a time when the government services occupied so large an area of their national life or bulked so prominently in the public eye, or afforded so much food for reflection. As to the navy, he did not think that they should glean their impressions of the navy's work from the various accounts which were given today by distinguished members of that service. The general public would have to take a hand in these exciting controversies, and rescue the achievements of the British Navy from the cacophony of charges of incompetence and backbiting which afforded such valuable comments to some of their esteemed contemporaries.

### Will Peace Endure?

As to the army and the air force, they, no doubt, were always with them. The chief of the Imperial General Staff was telling him only that afternoon that he was going down to Oxford in the near future in order to see about the interests of the Officers Training Corps in that ancient seat of learning. Apparently these interests had been affected by a speech by Lord Robert Cecil. Lord Robert had made a very brilliant speech at the Oxford Union on the subject of the League of Nations, with the result that the undergraduates were backward in coming forward for the Officers Training Corps. They had not finally made up their minds, after having cheered the sentiments expressed by the distinguished orator so enthusiastically.

The state of the world at the present time, said Mr. Churchill, in no way betokened the endurance of peace except from the point of view that the fighters were very much exhausted. "People talk about the world," said Mr. Churchill, "on the morrow of the great war, as if somehow or other we had all been transported into a higher form. We have been transformed into a sphere which is definitely lower from almost every point of view than that which we had attained in the days before Armageddon. Never was there a time when people were more disposed to turn to courses of violence, to show scant respect for law and country, for tradition, and procedure, than the present."

### Increase of Departments

In the present state of Europe, he added, in the great patchwork system which had sprung up all over Europe, he did not see any reason which might lead him to advise any young gentleman at Oxford University to exclude, as if it were a wholly obsolete thing, the study of the profession of arms. When the war came, said Mr. Churchill, they had had to multiply their government departments, to bring in thousands of people, and to open up enormous new spheres of public activity. These had been run by the great business men of the country, who had gone away with the biggest respect for the civil servant, and had taken away with them many of the best civil servants. Their sailors on the sea, their soldiers in the trenches, and their airmen in the air had had a worthy counterpart in the work done in the government services by civil servants during the war.

### REAR ADMIRAL HELM RETIRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN DIEGO, California—Rear Admiral James M. Helm, senior member of the Commission of Navy Yards and Bases, has been placed on the retired list. Graduated from Annapolis in 1875, he has spent 30 years on the sea and 14 years in land duty. During the war with Spain, Rear Admiral Helm, then a lieutenant, was in command of the gunboat Hornet, and was advanced five times in grade for conspicuous service in battle.

## FINE WAR RECORD OF ROYAL SOCIETY

War Has Made Society Better Known Through Application of Natural Science to Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Sir Joseph Thomson, president of the Royal Society, announced at the anniversary dinner of that institution at the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, recently, that the Prince of Wales had consented to become a Fellow of the society and would be admitted early in 1920. He described His Royal Highness' trip to Canada and the United States as a triumphal procession. The Prince, he declared, had returned as the conqueror of the hearts of the people of those countries.

Sir William McCormick, proposing the Royal Society, in the absence of Sir Auckland Geddes, referred to the government's request to the society to take up the study of explosives after the war. It was due to the Royal Society that the government forestry department and the Board of Agriculture had been started, and there were the Meteorological Office, the Greenwich Observatory, and latterly the National Laboratory, which had all been started by the society and had now been taken over by the government.

The latest request from the government was to inaugurate a department of natural science and industrial research. This department was bringing to the country's industries the appreciation of natural science which had never existed to the same extent in the nation before. These were services which the Royal Society had given to the government, but he was glad to know that the society itself had remained independent of the government. It would be the greatest mistake possible if the Royal Society in any way lost its independence. The war had been instrumental in making the Royal Society known more than ever before in the application of natural science to industry. In fact so appreciative were the industries of the services of the Royal Society that in a number of cases its members were being taken as directors of research departments. That was a good augury for the future, but he hoped, on the other hand, it would not lead to their appreciation of natural science merely for what they could get out of it. This was a very natural danger to be guarded against.

The president, responding, said one of the most remarkable things in the war had been the thoroughness and eagerness with which English savants had thrown themselves into the task of doing what they could to help to win the war. There was no country, excepting France, which had shown such ardor in making researches which benefited the troops in France, as Britain. He believed that the suffering and cost of the war would have been lessened if the nation had been alive to the part which natural science must play in warfare, and he hoped the government would benefit by the lessons learned. It would be economy of the wrong sort if there were any lessening on the part of the government in the prosecution and investigation of the natural science needed in the services.

## SECRET PARTY FUNDS IN BRITISH POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The lack of confidence of the people in the government, and of the government in the people was due to the deterioration and corruption of the party system which was at the root of every evil in their social and political life, said Lord Amthill, who presided over a largely attended meeting held under the auspices of the National Party at Kensington Town Hall recently. In this connection he referred to the existence of secret party funds, and said it was part of the policy of the National Party to learn the extent of these funds and the identities of those who controlled their disposal. Brig.-Gen. Page Croft proposed a

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resolution urging the organization of a great political force under the National Party banner, to resist nationalization, Bolshevism, and "Direct Action," to impress upon the government the need for drastic economy and security for traders and workers against unfair competition, and to secure the whole-hearted cooperation of the nation in increasing production as the sole means of recovering from the effects of the war.

He strongly attacked the waste involved in various new government departments, directing his remarks principally toward the Ministry of Munitions. Where, he said, the methods adopted for the disposal of war matériel and stores were not only unbusinesslike, but disgraceful to any civilized State which had a supply of business men to draw upon for advice.

Referring to the foreign policy of the government and urging the continuance of the British support of Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin, he declared that an Anglo-Russian-French friendship was essential to the peace of the world. He added that, as a material consideration in support of the continuance of British help to Russia, £50,000,000,000 was waiting for the nation which would rebuild Russia, and there was danger of this money going to Germany if it did not come to Britain as Russia desired.

## AN AMERICAN LADY'S IRISH IMPRESSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The secretary of the Irish Unionist Alliance publishes a letter from an American, Mrs. Sevey, the daughter of an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, who has been in Europe for the past four months studying reconstruction and European conditions generally. This lady writes that the flagrant disregard of law and order in Ireland at the present time would, in any other country than Ireland, be termed Bolshevism of the rankiest kind. She points out how pitiable it is that the children should be receiving a contamination that will reflect itself in the destruction of their character in its making, and make them undesirable in any decent society in any country they may go to.

In this connection she notes the disgraceful episode on Armistice Day, when students from the National University marched noisily to Trinity College, where law-abiding citizens were paying their silent tribute to the heroes of the war. What kind of citizens will young men of this type make, and what country will give them welcome? says Mrs. Sevey; certainly not America, she declares. She regrets that, in giving to her fellow countrywomen her impressions as to conditions in Europe, she should have to include disgraceful events of this description, and should take back with her to America a memory of a people divided against itself in a land of plenty, and where love for one another should make them the best nation in the world.

### AMERICAN COMMUNIST PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Steps to "insure representation of the Communist Party of America at any congress of the Communist International which may be held in the near future," were taken at a meeting of the party's central executive committee here.

## SOUTH AMERICA'S OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT

Viscount Bryce Hopes to See Closer Relations Established Between Spanish and Portuguese Republics and Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Viscount Bryce was the chief guest at a dinner at the Authors Club recently over which W. H. Koebel presided. The guests included the Brazilian Ambassador, the Chilean Minister, the Argentine Chargé d'Affaires, Admiral Sir Percy Scott, Cunningham Graham, and Charles Garvice.

Proposing the toast of Viscount Bryce, the chairman said that all those who had visited the United States knew the affection with which their honored guest was regarded in that country. Lord Bryce had attracted to him the great free republics of the Latin New World as well and they honored him doubly for that reason. For half a century and more after their foundation the Spanish-speaking republics—the homes of intellect, resource, and latent power—had been destined to play the part of Cinderellas among the nations. It was their misfortune and England's loss that their abilities and talents, always so patent to those foreigners who dwell among them, should for that period have been largely unrecognized by the peoples of the old world. This was partly from the force of political circumstances, but chiefly on account of their then remote situation, which built up a wall of ignorance that very few ventured to climb.

### Travelers Struck by Progress

Viscount Bryce said that those of them who had traveled in Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil had been struck by the progress that had been made and the security that now replaced the old disorder. They had, of course, their labor and industrial difficulties to surmount, as they had in Britain, but they had this advantage—there ought not to be any poverty, as the resources of those countries could give good wages and an ample return for all labor expended. They might surely hope that in a country so favored those industrial difficulties which pressed heavily upon old Europe and upon the densely populated United States would be found more easy to deal with. There was also an ability and a large-mindedness which would make them able to grapple with those problems.

He ventured to look forward to the development of Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil which would make for the peace and comfort of everybody. He was not surprised that their friends in those republics were filled with a sanguine spirit toward the future. They had given them in one respect an excellent example. In Europe they had been suffering from the desolating blight of war.

### International Horizon Clear

There had been a time in past centuries when there were many wars in South America, civil wars and insurrections, but that time has passed away, and there was at the present moment no cloud on the international horizon in South America. He thought there would be a continuance

of that peace which had existed for many years past. What a lesson and what a warning that was for them. Those republics in South America had never been false to the call of liberty, and it was in the name of liberty that they were now working their constitutional governments. With the spirit of liberty there had now been joined the spirit of peace.

Continuing, Lord Bryce said it was a pleasure to think that the relations of the British colonists in those states were friendly, but they wanted to see that good relationship extended to their population at home also. They in England would be delighted if the representative of those republics came more and more among them, and he hoped that they on their part would go more among those people and that the study of Spanish and Portuguese would be more pushed forward in their schools. "I hope and trust," said His Lordship, "that we shall see, from year to year and decade to decade, a closer and closer intercourse between the Spanish and Portuguese and this old country of ours, which is now learning to value South America as it deserves."

### Alternative to War

Referring to the League of Nations, Lord Bryce said that in that League they were trying to bring about a system which would make for the peace of the world. They shrank with horror from the idea of any repetition of the calamities from which the world had suffered during the past five years, and yet they saw no alternative to a possible recurrence of those calamities except through some machinery which would avert war and allow peace-loving peoples to pursue the works of peace without the constant apprehension of danger from abroad, and without the constant anxiety of maintaining armaments, under the weight of which their industry and life had labored.

The Chilean Minister said that the covenant of the League of Nations was the Magna Charta of cooperation. No difficulties should dishearten them, and there were no difficulties so great that they could not be surmounted. They should not forget, he said, that every great work demanded the persistent efforts of several generations.

## BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES BOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The report of the directors of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the year ending September 30 contains the announcements that the company has secured control of the Orient Line and the Khedivial Mail Company, and that it is proposed to distribute £200,000 deferred stock to stockholders pro rata to their holding.

During the war, the report states, 25 steamers of 186,703 tons were lost by enemy action and from other causes. Eight steamers have been purchased from the government; five

Class B steamers have been contracted for with Messrs. Harland & Wolff for the Australian emigrant and cargo business; a contract has been placed with Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. for large mail and passenger steamers of 15,800 tons with geared turbine engines; and the directors are making contracts for other steamers. The present fleet consists of 63 steamers of a tonnage of 552,717 against a pre-war fleet of 68 steamers with a tonnage of 551,468. New passenger steamers are to be fitted for oil burning instead of coal.

The report concludes: "The directors recently had an opportunity of acquiring a large holding of the shares in the Orient Company. The Orient Company will continue to be worked as a separate concern, but in close conjunction with the Peninsular & Oriental and its allies. The fleet of the Orient Company, when the purchase was made, consisted of six steamers of a gross tonnage of 72,295, all of high class quality and recently built. One, the Oranito, has since been lost while on service as an armed cruiser."

"The directors have also acquired the bulk of the shares in the Khedivial Mail Company, which also will be worked as a separate concern to fit in with the Peninsular & Oriental services. Steps are being taken to build up this fleet, which suffered severely from enemy action. There are liquid funds in hand sufficient for this purpose."

## ULSTER TEACHERS UNION FORMED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—At a meeting of the chief national school teachers it was decided to form a branch of the Ulster National Teachers' Union. It was explained that it was felt necessary to have some union of all teachers in Ulster able to speak on changes likely to take place in the near future. The formation of the Ulster Teachers' Union was because of the affiliation of the Irish National Teachers' Organization with the Irish Trades Congress, with the political aims and aspirations of which they did not agree. They had endeavored to persuade the Irish organization to disconnect themselves with the Trades Congress, but without success. Any teacher who approved of Bolshevism, Sinn Féin and other revolutionary aims had his place in the Irish organization, but any teacher who disapproved of such methods was invited to join the Ulster Union.

Isaac McLaughlin, the president of the Ulster Union, showed how the hands of the Irish organization were tied by the Roman Catholic hierarchy in connection with the demand for state aid for education. He said that the hands of the Ulster Union were free, and they intended to keep them free, so as to be able to agitate for any and every aid that might be necessary to put education on a satisfactory basis in Ireland.

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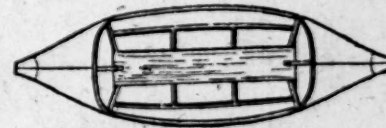
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## SOME OBSTACLES TO RUSSIAN PEACE

General Denikin's Army Is Hindered in Work of Restoring Order in Russia by Bandits, Who Are Assisting Bolsheviks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
**ROSTOV-ON-DON, Russia**—As showing some of the complications and difficulties which hinder the complete restoration of order in Russia, the following account of a bandit who is assisting the Bolsheviks and harrying the volunteer army of General Denikin, is of interest.

In a large south Russian village, writes Mrs. Ariadna Tyrkova, there lived a peasant woman who sold sunflower seeds in the market. Her husband was a herdsman, and their sons as they grew up likewise became herdsman, with the exception of the youngest, Nestor Machno, who chose a more lucrative profession, and whilst still a child took to stealing, at 16 years being already a prominent member of a notorious gang.

When the first revolution began and anarchistic ferment spread over Russia, Machno's band grew in strength and numbers, and the fame of their crimes reached the Ekaterinodar Government. After much trouble he was caught, judged, and condemned to penal servitude for life; they refrained from executing him as he had not then attained his majority. Ten years Machno passed in prison, but in 1917 the Revolution brought pardon to all, political delinquents and criminals alike. Having regained their liberty, Machno and his comrades at once took to their old profession.

### Machno Joins Socialists

Evidently Machno was clever as well as strong, for he realized that it was more profitable to rob with the Socialist flag in his hands, and at the beginning he proclaimed himself a Social Revolutionary. For a whole year he carried on this business and neither the temporary government nor the Ukraine authorities who replaced it in those parts could cope with him. He had become the all-powerful president of a lawless republic that extended its power to several communities.

In the spring of 1918, the Germans had advanced in south Russia and Machno ordered a mobilization in the region of Gular Polje. The inhabitants were so terrorized by him that 2000 soldiers enlisted, and amongst these there were also workmen. One of these, Soloviev, was chosen as commander of one of the companies and he tried to have Machno arrested, but the latter was warned and escaped.

### Germans Also Harried

After some months, however, at the end of 1918, when all the south was in ferment, when Petliura and the Bolsheviks were disputing with one another for power Machno again turned up and reinstated himself in his native village. This time he had sufficiently strong forces, and he proclaimed that now he had the power he intended to use it to the utmost. "Beat the Jews," was Machno's favorite cry, and he organized many pogroms. Neither did he show any mercy to the Germans. In their onslaughts on trains the band destroyed all who had not Russian names. Details as to all the cruel deeds perpetrated were taken down by a judicial expert, who collected material evidence against this band.

But Machno apart from his criminal had also a demagogic side which made him favor the Bolsheviks. He was an anarchist and they were Marxist Communists, but their social morals were one and the same. Some light is thrown on this other side of Machno by an article which appeared in the "Nabat," an anarchist newspaper printed in Odessa during the time of the Bolshevik occupation in June, 1919. This number is especially dedicated to the ideology of Machnoism.

### Unites With Bolsheviks

The Odessa anarchists had accused Mr. Trotsky of being a traitor because he had established a connection between Machno and the council of the National Commissaries, and the anarchist paper says that Bolsheviks, headed by Dibenko, who appeared in the Ukraine during the winter of 1919 and who became personally acquainted with Machno, were enchanted with him. The February numbers of Bolshevik newspapers, it continued, in the Ukraine as well as in Moscow, are full of laudatory comments on Machno. He united his forces with the troops that had arrived and was appointed by Dibenko to the command of a brigade, but he remained faithful to his ideal, "Society without Government."

Dibenko and Machno became fast friends, the unlettered liar who had taken a personal part in the brutal extermination of naval officers, as an

influential Soviet commissary could not only uphold Machno, but could furnish him with machine guns, rifles, and ammunition which enabled him to transform his band into a Bolshevik brigade. He was necessary to them as from the shores of the sea of Azov he could fall upon the Don Cossacks, and afterward on General Denikin.

### Caused Volunteers Trouble

Later Machno and Mr. Trotsky quarreled, but they have since made it up and Machno is an excellent ally, as he and his band give endless trouble to the volunteer army, all the more so as some of the peasants are still under his influence, having been won over by the usual methods—the distribution of land in those parts where Machno ruled. He also gave them some sort of papers conferring the land on them forever, and worked on their imagination by his feasts and lavishly distributed gifts at the time of his marriage. Machno has also become Ataman and though he can pardon he can also execute, and the lower classes see in him a hero, whilst the wealthier peasants fear him.

Thus upheld by the cowardice of some and the devotion of others, this fierce friend of the Bolsheviks moves through the fertile, still rich, cornland of the south. He has swift horses, he has hundreds of machine guns, and it is not easy to reach him, still less to catch him, especially as the volunteer army is acting against the main forces of the Bolsheviks under the command of Mr. Trotsky. But some part of the military forces has to be directed against the bandits, and Machno is not the only one, though he is the strongest and most picturesque of those against whom General Denikin has to fight. He has now appeared on the left bank of the Dnieper, some of his patrols having even got within a short distance of Tazanrog. He has created a panic in a number of small towns and villages and has secured fresh booty for the criminal elements who have joined his ranks.

## VICEROY OF INDIA PAYS A VISIT TO LUCKNOW

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**CALCUTTA, India**—In the course of his extensive tour, the Viceroy arrived at Lucknow, the event being of peculiar interest, as it was Lord Chelmsford's first visit to this historic city.

Replying to the customary address, the Viceroy remarked that the occasion happened to be the anniversary of the relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell. His Excellency dwelt on the loyalty of the little band of Indian soldiers, who had stood shoulder to shoulder with the British garrison in Lucknow, rather than on the darker side of that page of British history. He complimented the municipality on the many and various improvements they had effected in the city since the visit of Lord Hardinge some seven years previously, and commended their scheme for the advancement of education, including compulsory primary education, and the opening of sundry colleges for the various communities.

Lord Chelmsford added that while he had heard, with great regret, that the financial position was not entirely satisfactory, he counseled all concerned to use every means to raise the necessary funds independent of government aid. It was not a good sign for a municipality to be continually on the lookout for government doles. The basis of true municipal development lay in the readiness and the ability of citizens to clear the burden of local taxation. However ambitious and efficient a board might be, it must find itself impotent unless its local resources were developed and exploited.

### WOMEN'S CLAIM TO EQUALITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**LONDON, England**—Presiding at a public meeting recently called by the Women's Industrial League, Viscountess Rhonda, urging the right of women of ability to take an equal place with men in all occupations and upon public bodies, said that there had never been such a need for such an organization as in 1918. The tendency had been to turn women out of skilled, well-paid work throughout the country and to put them back on "women's work," which, while various, was badly paid. The attitude of the Ministry of Labor appeared to be that there were only three forms of work suitable to women: tailoring, laundry work, and domestic service. The Ministry must have been asleep during the war, "That is the only charitable explanation one can make for them," said Lady Rhonda. "We are at the parting of the ways. The very near future will decide whether woman is to be allowed to earn what her ability will allow her to earn, or whether she is to be restricted to badly paid unskilled work as in the past."

## BRITISH RESEARCH TO AID INDUSTRY

Mr. Balfour Says Aim Must Be to Educate the Men and Then Apply Knowledge Acquired to Assist Industrial Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
**LONDON, England**—As a student and also authority upon speculative philosophy, Arthur J. Balfour is better known perhaps than as a proponent of natural science in its relation to industry. Yet, as he himself confessed at the recent conference of research organizations, he has to his credit what he termed "a shapeless mass of innumerable speeches on the subject of 'Scientific Investigation in Connection With Industry.'" Mr. Balfour, moreover, presided at the conference, which was under the auspices of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and was held at the Institution of Civil Engineers. In this connection, however, it should be explained that his position as head of the department does not constitute a special appointment for Mr. Balfour.

The department is simply a committee of the Privy Council, and Mr. Balfour became head of the department by virtue of his appointment as Lord President of the Council, in which office he succeeded Lord Curzon, now Foreign Secretary. The department makes grants for research to private individuals, and so forth.

### Future Industrial Progress

"I think," Mr. Balfour said, "that the industrial progress of mankind is going to be in the near future more and more dependent upon the alliance of science and industry and upon the cooperation of different branches of science with each other. Though we do not always act upon that principle, it has almost become a commonplace in our public discussions, though I think we sometimes are apt to forget how recent the truism which I have just enunciated is; how recent is the recognition of that truism by the general public. I do not know that there has been any book written—if so I am not acquainted with it—on the history of the relation between pure science, pure investigations and their application to other objects than that of increasing our knowledge of natural law—the history of the relation of that subject of human effort and industrial production. As a matter of fact, I believe it to be in bulk unquestionably most recent. I hesitate to conjecture, but without investigation, and very likely with profound error as to the facts, I think that the first of this fruitful alliance of science and practice was in connection with the discovery of Gilbert in magnetism and probably in its application of theoretical optics to the telescope and the microscope.

I am not going to attempt to deal, without more knowledge or preparation than I can give to this subject with the history of it. Apart from detail, and apart from the minute accuracies of history, what I think is certainly true is this, that the great industrial development in which Great Britain led the way toward the end of the eighteenth century (which gave us a manufacturing supremacy over the world, which is certainly desirable, that we should ever regain) was not in the main due to anything which pure science contributed to industry. I believe that it is partly owing to this fact that the great industrial communities of this country, whose succession to their forefathers at the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century has not been interrupted, have not got, as it were, into the tissues of their thoughts the idea that science is now in these days an essential element in industrial progress.

German Industrial Development  
 "The Germans, whose industrial development came much later, have always taken a different view. I do not think that they have shown any greater aptitude for science than our own fellow countrymen, and I am sure they have shown no greater aptitude for industry; but, beginning as they did, rather late in the day, with their great powers of governmental organization, with their highly developed and equipped universities, and with the view which they always entertained of the close alliance that ought to exist between knowledge and power, they naturally and easily did what we, with more difficulty and at a later date, are beginning to do. They marshaled, they mobilized, to use a modern phrase, all the forces of science in helping them to

develop their great industrial efforts. We must not imitate them; but we must follow their example. They saw what, from the nature of the case, we could hardly be expected to see so soon—how close was this cooperation, how absolutely necessary it was, not merely in the competition of people with people, of industry with industry, and of one community with another community, but from a broader point of view—the point of view we ought to adopt if all nations were united in one great industrial community, the point of view which really depends upon the consideration that it is only upon our increasing knowledge of the powers of nature that we can expect to improve the material lot of man.

"It is one of the many claims which Lord Bacon has to be a great prophet of the modern movement that he laid it down that experimental knowledge was to be undertaken in order to improve the unhappy lot of the human race, and that is what ought to be one of the great objects which we have in view. I am not suggesting, of course, that mere material progress is all progress. I am not suggesting that either prosperity in trade or the cheapening of manufactures is going to be the great regenerative of mankind. I accept the view that 'man does not live by bread alone.' But if you wish to improve the material lot of man, and surely that is worth while, it can only be, not by quarreling over the manner in which profits are to be distributed, or by any of the controversies which divide various interests and countries—it cannot be by those means, though they are subjects which we cannot avoid.

"The thing which is really going to make a difference in the future, to make the remainder of the twentieth century different from the nineteenth century, and the twenty-first century different from the twentieth, is the command, for industrial purposes, which man has over the forces of nature. That can only be obtained, in the first place, by the cultivation of pure science, of science for itself, of knowledge for its own sake. It can only be if we strive to educate men, who, without any thought of self-advancement, are consumed by a curiosity to know, and, that end having been attained, then to learn how to apply the knowledge, which they have disinterestedly acquired to the great purposes of industrial development. Speaking broadly, looking at the material progress of mankind as far as we can venture on any prophecy, that, and that almost alone, is going to be the main engine of human advance."

## FERRY SCHEME FOR CAPE-TO-CAIRO LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**LONDON, England**—In the course of a paper by H. Wilson Fox, M. P., on "The Cape to Cairo Railway," recently read before the Royal Geographical Society, it was remarked that the ferries were in use on the great lakes of America. Why, it was asked, should they then not be used in Africa?

There were a number of alternative routes for the Cape to Cairo Railway, Wilson Fox said, each with its physical drawbacks and advantages, but there should be no difficulty, with the aid of train ferries, in making a route which would be both direct and serviceable.

The distance from Capetown to Cairo, as the crow flies, was 4200 miles, and, no doubt, the popular imagination pictured a line as straight as an arrow between these points. But, in the speaker's opinion, it would be more accurate to refer to the Cairo "system" and not "line," for the main line would have numerous branches leading to either coast.

The route would not, of course, be at first, all British, but he saw no reason why it should not after completion be made entirely British. Looking into the future, he was ready to admit that the system, when constructed, would have a great vogue as a goods-carrying railway. This, however, he maintained, did not furnish any conclusive proof that the system would not pay, as a great number of passengers would use the trains.

## AUSTRALIAN STATE SOCIALISTIC PLANS

Queensland Government Engaged in Coastal Shipping, Coke Supply, Banking, Sugar Control, and May Enter Fish Trade

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**LONDON, England**—As already stated in these columns, the Queensland Parliament under the auspices of the Ryan Labor Government which was elected in May, 1915, has been initiating various state-operated enterprises, some of which it was forced to take up during the extraordinary conditions existing on account of the world war.

For instance a threatened closing down of the mining industry, due to the abnormal conditions brought about by the war, caused, in fact forced, the government to enter the coastal carrying trade. If the Cabinet had not acted boldly, thousands of people would have been thrown out of work for an indefinite period of time. The particular source also of national wealth threatened with extinction, embraced the production of copper, a mineral urgently required then by the imperial authorities for military purposes. The inability to obtain sufficient supplies of coke, owing partly to the scarcity of ships, was the immediate cause of this stoppage, and great loss faced the whole of the population of one of Queensland's most important industrial centers. Private enterprise failed to grapple with the situation, and there remained but one thing to be done, and that immediately. Unless regular and reliable transport facilities were guaranteed, the State could not expect the local colliery owners, who proposed to come to the rescue, to embark upon such an undertaking.

The government, therefore, determined to save this center of the mining industry, chartered the steamship "Allinga" (2240 tons gross weight), and entered into contract with the Northern mining people to supply them with 1500 tons of coke per month. This was the thin end of the wedge, the ultimate conception of the government being the achievement of national independence by the state ownership of the coal industries and coke manufacturing, coastal trade, and railway transport.

### Savings Banks Extended

With regard to savings banks the Queensland Government Savings Bank Act of 1916, which came into operation on January 1, 1917, has considerably widened the functions of that institution. It gave the commissioner the control of machinery for advancing money to settlers under special terms, and for the provision of homes for workers under a system of easy payments. The bank is managed primarily with the object of helping citizens to save, to purchase, develop, and stock farms, and to build homes. To encourage saving, interest is paid upon deposits as small as £1, and as large as £1000.

An account may be opened with a single shilling. The present rate of interest is 3½ per cent, per annum, free from state income tax; while the safety of all deposits is guaranteed by the crown. Advances are made up to 15s. in the pound on the value of the settler's whole security, and for certain improvements, as much as 20s. in the pound on the value of such improvements. Loans up to £1,200 may be advanced for a period not exceeding 25 years, interest being charged at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum, for the first five years; after that interest and principal are paid off by half-yearly installments of £4 0s. 3d. for every £100 borrowed.

### Price of Sugar Is Fixed

The industrial and commercial dislocation of the last few years threatened Australia with a sugar shortage. Heavy crops had been cut. But schemes were in process to deplete the market by exporting on a large scale. Over-

seas prices were rising, and big shipments leaving the Commonwealth were likely to increase local rates. The governments of Queensland and the Commonwealth, however, acted in concert. By a bold policy of nationalization, the whole of the raw sugar in the country was acquired by act of Parliament. The whole machinery of private enterprise was enlisted and owners turned their stocks over to government agents at a fair remuneration.

The acquisition and control of raw sugar could not of itself, it was obvious, preserve the industry from all the dangers that threatened. A fair return must be assured to growers. This was necessary in the interests of consumers as of producers, for the substantial reduction or cessation of production involved a famine. Consequently the cane prices boards were appointed to fix the price of cane as between the grower and the mill. No more was the mill-owner to be the sole judge of the fair rate payable to the producer.

The government has liberated the sugar industry, and protected the consumers of Australia from being forced to pay famine prices for their sugar at a time when this commodity was reasonably plentiful. Also, for the first time in the history of the Australian sugar industry, the growers are certain of a fixed price for raw sugar.

### Control of Fishing Industry

For many years the fishing industry of the various Australian states readily lent itself to the harmful influences of combination in restraint of trade. Many evils were the outcome of this state of affairs, and it has been with a view to ending these that the state government has entered the trade. The objects have been (a) the provision of cheaper fish for the population by means of abolishing the profits of unnecessary middlemen; (b) the expansion of the industry by the stimulation of consumption, and the removal of barriers as between producer and consumer; (c) further expansion of the industry by means of curing, smoking, and canning fish for export. The venture has been authorized by act of Parliament, and the necessary machinery is now in progress.

It is impossible, in so little space, to go very fully into the effects of a socialistic system now at work in Australia. But the instances cited above are illustrations of the government methods in one state with regard to some of the most important industries. There is no doubt that much profiteering has been quashed and that better distribution has been assured; but how the scheme is going to work financially in its entirety, when applied to other forms of private enterprise in Australia, remains to be seen. Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, however, who has been electioneering recently in Queensland, says in his direct way that "the State is standing on the brink of national bankruptcy because of the financial debauchery of the last four years under Mr. Ryan."

### VICTORY HALL PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York**—The introduction of a bill to provide for the construction of Victory Hall in Pershing Square, as a war memorial, and to enable the association in charge to condemn land if necessary, is to be the first official act of Miss Marguerite L. Smith, the first woman elected to the Assembly from New York City. The building will contain a memorial hall for the allies of the United States and will also have a great convention and meeting hall, built in the form of an amphitheater. The building is planned to cost about \$15,000,000.

## CAN IRELAND QUIT BRITISH EMPIRE?

Lord Haldane Says Separation Must Be Avoided in Ireland's Interests as Well as Britain's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**LONDON, England**—Viscount Haldane, who was the guest of the National Liberal Club Political and Economic Circle at a dinner given in connection with the circle recently, spoke on "The Constitution of Ireland Within the Empire." Mr. H. Drysdale Woodcock presided.

The problem of Ireland, Viscount Haldane said, was a difficult one. He was not sure whether it was a new view that was wanted of the position of Ireland within the constitution of the Empire. He was not sure that what they were suffering from was not a neglect of the obvious. He felt a difficulty in discussing the Irish problem because the government had announced that they had a plan which they were about to produce. This was a very old government and it was at present engaged in a veiled attempt at coercing Ireland.

### Changed Conditions

Today, he continued, the problem was not so much a recognition of the title of devolution as a recognition of the claim to nationality. It had been possible in the past to deal with the Irish problem hopefully on a basis of devolution of powers which might be exercised at Westminster but were better exercised on the spot. That had been sufficient at one time to afford the prospect of a satisfied Ireland but it was not the case today.

"Owing to our procrastination," said Lord Haldane, "things have grown in Ireland and there is a demand today for what is called a dominion constitution, which is simply a desire for the recognition of nationality in Ireland—a nationality going beyond what used to be discussed in 1886." They had, he said, passed the old stage of the Liberal Home Rule Bill and they had now to face the problem of how to devise a plan which would satisfy that sense of nationality which was dominating Ireland and would still be consistent with the real unity of the Empire.

### Remedy With Irish

Lord Haldane said that Ireland must not claim to go outside the Empire. If Ireland tried to break away from the Empire such a storm would arise in England as had never yet been seen over the Irish question. This had to be avoided in the interests of Ireland even more than their own. They must create a relationship between themselves and Ireland which was analogous to the relations between themselves and Canada and Australia, allowance being made for the nearness of Ireland to their shores. "I am convinced," said Lord Haldane, "that the only cure for the disorderly condition of Ireland should come from the Irish people themselves. The one thing that is in the least hopeful for the state of things in Ireland is that the Irish shall have the responsibility put upon them of solving their own problems."

The only way the questions between the rest of Ireland and Ulster could be settled was by Ulster and the rest of Ireland settling them between themselves. He advised them to look very carefully at any solution which proposed to set up two dominion powers for Ireland, leaving them to work out in each of the two smaller areas an attempted solution of their Irish problem, unmediated with from Westminster, leading to a union which would bring into existence an Ireland as a whole.

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## ARMY AWARDS MAY BE INQUIRED INTO

Resolutions in Congress Call for Records of War and Navy Departments on Decorations—Mr. Daniels Explains Further

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by W. W. Lufkin (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, and James W. Gallivan (D.), Representative from Massachusetts, calling on Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to send to the House all records pertaining to decorations for meritorious service in the war. Secretary Daniels already has prepared the information desired from him, but as there has not been the same kind of criticism of army awards that was made of the navy awards, Secretary Baker might require some time to respond to such a request.

Two more letters written by Secretary Daniels to Carroll S. Page (R.), Senator from Vermont and a member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, were made public yesterday at the Navy Department, to justify the action of Secretary Daniels in awarding decorations to officers and men in the mine sweeping and armed guard services of the United States Navy during the war.

"I consider this service," said the Secretary, referring to mine sweeping, "as exceptionally meritorious, and one of the most hazardous in which any of our forces were engaged, and it appeared to me that a just recognition was due those engaged in this work. The majority were engaged in mine sweeping in the North Sea."

Of the men who were placed on merchant ships as guards before the United States entered the war only about eight officers and men had been recommended by the board of awards for decorations. A special investigation was ordered by Secretary Daniels, who considered their work in fighting submarines specially meritorious, and as a result of this investigation he awarded six Navy Crosses and two Distinguished Service Medals.

Within the next 48 hours Secretary Daniels will make public all the original findings of the Board of Awards, which he will send to the committee today. With the findings will go the evidence on which awards were made or refused. The Board of Awards reconvened yesterday to consider the criticisms of the awards by Rear Admiral W. S. Sims and other officers in the navy. Whether these other officers would appear in person to explain their criticisms or send statements was not announced.

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee will meet today to consider the evidence submitted by Secretary Daniels, who declared his willingness to appear before the committee at any time.

## THEATER TICKET SPECULATORS FREED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The intermittent crusade against theater ticket speculation received a setback yesterday, when Judge Rosalsky, in General Sessions, declared the city ordinance limiting the advance which a speculator may charge over face price to 50 cents to be repugnant to the letter and spirit of the State's basic law. The judge reversed the conviction of two speculators and dismissed the charges against them. The judge said he appreciated that the ordinance aimed to prevent extortionate prices, but, although the legislation seemed to have been effective and to have met with popular approval, "the courts are not permitted to approve legislation which clearly infringes the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the State." The judge cited a Court of Appeals decision declaring that legislation striking down private rights was void.

## TRIO CHARGED WITH WOOD ALCOHOL SALES

NEW YORK, New York—Bail of \$100,000 each was demanded by United States Commissioner Reifschneider yesterday when John Romanelli, an undertaker, Samuel K. Saleeby, a druggist, and Edward V. Ware, a leechy's brother-in-law, were arraigned before him on charges of selling alcohol in violation of the law. The trio are alleged by federal agents to have been responsible for the distribution in New York, New Jersey, and New England of wood alcohol which later was colored and sold as whisky, causing more than 100 fatalities. It is understood that the men will be taken to Connecticut and tried on charges of manslaughter. Examination of the defendants was set for Wednesday.

## AMNESTY HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Persons who participated in the Christmas amnesty walk up Fifth Avenue are expected to appear at a public hearing before David Hirschfeld, commissioner of accounts, to testify to alleged police interference and manhandling. It has been decided by Joseph E. Corrigan, magistrate of Jefferson Market Court, that the walk was not a parade, and that American citizens have a right to walk without molestation on the thoroughfares of New York advertising an idea "that in itself is proper and lawful."

## DRY AMENDMENT CELEBRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—In celebration of the going into effect of the

prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League will have a "Law and Order" dinner at Ford Hall on Monday evening, January 12, at which speakers will be Wayne B. Wheeler, attorney and general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America; Brig. Gen. J. W. Ruckman and Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League.

## MR. PADEREWSKI'S WORK AS PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Conditions that required a coalition government, in which he had a guiding hand, resulted in the resignation of Ignace Jan Paderewski as Premier of Poland, according to Dr. George Barthel, acting Consul-General of Poland here. Dr. Barthel says Mr. Paderewski realized that his work was done, that his capacities did not permit him to undertake further conduct of Polish affairs and that the time had come to appoint a parliamentary cabinet. Leo Leopold Skulski, Paderewski's successor, was his friend and took that place at his proposal. Mr. Skulski was former Mayor of Lodz and a well-known engineer and parliamentarian. Dr. Barthel says Mr. Paderewski is taking a rest in Switzerland.

## PRESS BLAMED FOR FATALITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—That the press, particularly the foreign-language press, rather than prohibition, is much to blame for the recent fatalities from drinking wood alcohol, is charged by William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York.

"The resistance to prohibition that has been encouraged by a large portion of the press has created a condition that has led many to violate the law and others to believe that it was smart to secure liquor that was sold in violation of the law," says Mr. Anderson.

## "SCREEN TALKS" ON AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Screen talks," including an educational program of motion pictures, lectures, and the like, will be given under the auspices of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union as a means of "selling America to Americans," it was announced yesterday. The aim of these talks is to convince the public that this country's institutions should be preserved and to give it some idea of what those institutions are.

## DRIVE AGAINST DISTILLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office  
SALISBURY, North Carolina—"We must catch the distillers and not their stills," says Thomas H. Vandercord, federal prohibition director of North Carolina, in his appeal for law enforcement to the people of the State. Director Vandercord believes, provided the proper cooperation is given by the thousands of prohibitionists in North Carolina, that within two years the state will be purged of the manufacturers of contraband spirits and freed of the pernicious bootleggers that now infest all sections of the State.

## NEW TECHNOLOGY POSITION IS FILLED

Division for Industrial Service Is to Have Dr. William H. Walker as Its Head, Says the President of the Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The new division for industrial service at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to have Dr. William H. Walker as its head, according to an announcement by Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the institute. As a colonel in the chemical warfare service of the United States, in command of the Edgewood arsenal in Maryland, directing the activities of some 15,000 men, Dr. Walker won a distinguished service cross. He has been a member of the Technology faculty 25 years, and head of its research library of applied chemistry for 12 years.

The "Technology Plan," as the service which Dr. Walker will direct is called, places all of Technology's resources—information, laboratories, and advice—at the disposal of its industrial consultants. It undertakes also to put the school's clients in touch with sources of information in schools and libraries the world over. The plan developed in connection with the endowment fund campaign. Already 120 industrial corporations of the United States have contracted for almost \$1,000,000 worth of Technology's service. The annual fees under these contracts range from \$1000 to \$25,000.

An indication of the growing recognition of the soundness of the plan is found in the extent to which it is being adopted by Cornell University and other institutions which have the equipment and personnel for such a function. At Technology, practically every request for information, research or assistance will go before a central board, from which it will either be turned over to a member of the institution's staff best qualified to handle the question, or will become the subject of a general conference according to its importance and nature.

The multiphase character of most modern industrial problems will render the latter action necessary in many cases and will also cause a service to be given that would be difficult to obtain through any other channel. Not only will the diversity of interests among those present at the board meetings be of decided value, but the fact that men actually engaged in commercial practice will serve as members of the board is expected to have its effect on the practical aspect of the service rendered.

One of the latest unfoldments of the plan is the establishment of service bureaux in the larger cities of the country, so that corporations in those vicinities may more readily obtain information concerning the plan and the arrangements necessary to the securing of the service. This new link that is being forged between the technical schools and industry is felt to be significant in view of the peculiar complexion of American industry in regard to the work-

men: in the nine major industries of the United States more than 60 per cent of the labor is foreign-born. Men of industry seem convinced that if in the highly intricate processes of modern industry, this labor is to be used to the best advantage, the workmen should be directed by trained and skilled heads who avail themselves of the counsel offered by the best technical experts.

Van H. Manning, head of the United States Bureau of Mines, J. T. Newton, commissioner of patents and head of the United States Patent Office, have both endorsed the Technology plan to the extent of hoping to see it copied in different parts of the country and that the work of similar governmental bureaux be promoted more along this line, and that higher salaries be paid in these bureaux in order that the government may have the services of some of the best technical experts.

## MR. COOLIDGE STATES VIEWS ON PRESIDENCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, yesterday made the following statement, in connection with the action of James B. Reynolds, secretary of the Republican National Committee, in starting a campaign for the nomination of Mr. Coolidge for President of the United States:

"I do not feel that any man could regard himself as qualified to fill the great office of President. If it comes to any man, it should come out of his own seeking, but as a great duty to be met with a knowledge and faith that when duties are sent, powers are sent to enable their discharge." The Governor had previously insisted that whatever was said as to his candidacy must come from others than himself.

"I am doing the best I can," he said, "to attend to the business of the Commonwealth, and that I shall continue to do to the best of my ability." He preferred not to comment on the status of the Peace Treaty.

## MR. DANIELS ON NEED OF SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—All speed in construction of American trade vessels, on the ground that the prosperity of the country depends upon the success of trade relations with other countries, a success in turn dependent upon an adequate supply of American ships, is urged by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in a statement given to The Bulletin, a publication of the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders Association.

## MUSIC

### Musical Affairs in Philadelphia

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Elshuco Trio—Elias Breeskin, violin; Willem Willeke, cello; Aurelio Giorni, piano—played for the Chamber Music Association. The program comprised Schubert's E flat major trio, opus 100; Guillaume Lekeu's C minor trio (the last two movements); Arensky's trio in D minor, opus 32. It was delightful to find the piano with the lid down, taking its third part merely and not dominating. Mr. Giorni's playing had authority without arrogance, and its flawless finish and a singular gentility of perception and of mental attitude were always in evidence. His art is intellectual and aristocratic—one feels in him the mellowed scholar as well as the facile executant. Willeke's cello sang as if bow and strings were a breathing apparatus, and Elias Breeskin moderated his transports to the ideal of chamber music, which is always inimical to any thought of self-exploitation or of individual virtuosity. "This E flat trio of Schubert's," said Mr. Willeke afterward, "is difficult to play, though so easy to hear. It is commonly said that the trio in B flat is harder, but this one to my thinking is more difficult." He spoke of Kreisler's performance of the Beethoven concerto with the New York Symphony Orchestra, in which Mr. Willeke is first cellist. "The attack in the last movement is important, and Mr. Kreisler particularly urged the cellos to support him at that point. He told me that he wished me to regard it as a duet between my cello and his violin."

The Lekeu trio is modern in feeling and in idiom, but there is no red radicalism in its harmonic structure. The audience, a large one, heard it gladly and easily. The Arensky trio in its allegro and scherzo brought runs like a mountain trout-brook from the piano, and the player projected the atmosphere of variety and vivacity in a convincing way. The week-end Philadelphia Orchestra concerts presented Henry Hadley's "Othello" overture, Benno Moiseiwitsch, the pianist, in Liszt's E-flat concerto, and Beethoven's sixth symphony. It was a delightful holiday fare for holiday makers, who turned out in such numbers that the Academy could hold no more. Hadley's overture was not completed until last October, and the ascription is to Dr. Leopold Stokowski, who gave it a

reading at once affectionate, animated and discerning, but Mr. Hadley was present to hear how it went, and the audience bade him rise repeatedly to its pleased greeting. The music very distinctly holds motives traceable to the action and the sentiment of the dramatic personae of Shakespeare—at first in the low reverberation of the basses one has no trouble discerning the sinister underhandness of Iago; later the tender womanliness of Desdemona is not difficult to distinguish; and at more than one large torment of Othello upsurges unmistakably. Mr. Hadley never lets his medium conquer him; he is always the sure master of tonal pigment as well as of the instrumental personality. A strong feeling for the melodic values, and the ability to put his meaning in a clear, straightforward way without waste motion or dynamic extravagance, give one to feel that this is a work that will enhance the writer's already good reputation and enforce the claim of contemporary American music to be seriously considered.

Benno Moiseiwitsch takes himself modestly and his art reverently and the audience set the seal of its emphatic approval on his performance for its elegance, its precision and its obedience to the Gabriellowitch tradition of treating the keyboard as if it manipulated pipes and not hammers. That is to say, one had more of the sense of the breathing of a wind instrument than the sharply articulated percussion of the keys. He is a player whose promise is as agreeable to contemplate as his present performance is to appreciate, for he seems to have the qualities that are fundamental to distinguished success as a pianist. The sixth symphony of Beethoven was beautifully played, and brought to the hearer the very essence of the season of peace and good will.

Reinold Weerath, in declining the other evening to give an encore a song, said he would write me a letter telling why he did not comply with the evident eagerness of the audience for a second hearing. He now writes me: "I prefer not to repeat songs for the following reasons: 1. The repetition is usually better or worse than the original rendition, and as the audience naturally makes comparisons, it is either 'Why didn't he do it that way before?' or 'He sang it better the first time.' 2. Leaving an audience not quite satisfied as to quantity is better than gorging them. 3. There are more likely to buy the song (and if the song has been recorded, a record of the song) if it is a bit indefinite in their minds. 4. I do not care to run the risk of being classed among those who 'steal' encores." 5. Why repeat a song? His views are worth while, as

coming from a singer who has established himself firmly in the favor of audiences while maintaining an elevated standard of taste and a self-respect unimpaired.

## RESTRICTION ON SUGAR SALE BARRED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Retailers must stop compelling purchasers to buy a large amount of other goods to obtain a few pounds of sugar, the Federal Trade Commission ordered yesterday.

Such trade practices constitute "unfair competition," the commission decided, and an order to "cease and desist" was issued against a Chicago company which will be extended to all other cities from which complaints have come.

The commission has received complaints from all sections of the country against this method of increasing sales.

## WEST VIRGINIA CAR SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
CHARLESTON, West Virginia—With car shortages in some of the West Virginia coal fields running as high as 66 per cent, and with no assurances of early relief coming from railroads or government, operators and miners in these fields are not optimistic.

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## JANUARY ECONOMIES

The January events planned in advance, and also the Reduction Sales in various departments, bring to our customers many very exceptional opportunities for saving money. Among the former are the Sale of Muslin and Silk Underwear, Corsets, Negligees, etc.; the Sale of Blankets, Comfortables and Sheets, and the great—

## Sale of HOUSEHOLD LINENS

Linens at less than market prices have been among the most attractive of our January Sales for years. But this will be the MOST UNIQUE SALE of Linens we have ever had—an event such as would not be possible, we believe, in any other store. More than one hundred large ocean packing cases of REAL LINEN fabrics, bought long ago, but only recently shipped, and just taken from the Custom House—are in the Sale. This is of great importance to every housekeeper who welcomes the opportunity to again procure beautiful household Linens at moderate prices. Based upon present and recent costs of production, these Linens are WORTH TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY PER CENT MORE than our January Sale prices.

The Sale includes 8800 Linen Dinner Cloths, 26,000 yards of Linen Table Damask, 7000 dozen Linen Napkins, 200 hemstitched Linen Damask Cloths and Sets, 1000 dozen fine Linen Damask Towels, 4600 dozen Linen Huck Towels, and 54,000 yards of Linen Toweling. All these at much less than present market value.

Table Damask	Table Cloths	Towels and Toweling
Silver-bleached Damask, 60 inches wide and in several desirable designs—\$1.25 a yard.	Scotch Linen Dinner Cloths, \$6.00 a dozen.	Sturdy all-linen Huck Towels, \$6.00 a dozen.
Bleached Irish Damask, 70 inches wide—now \$2.25 a yard.	Round or Oval Dinner Cloths, hemstitched; to seat 4, 6 and 8—respectively \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$8.00. (Hemstitched Napkins to match, 16-inch, at \$6.00 a dozen.)	Hemstitched Huck Towels, handsome damask borders, 21 1/2 x 38 inches, \$15.00 a dozen.
Bleached Irish Damask, rare in beauty and finish; 70 inches wide—\$3.00 a yard. (Napkins to match, 22-inch, at \$9.00 a dozen.)	Round or Oval Dinner Cloths, full-bleached, 2x2 yards, \$12.00; 2x2 1/2 yards, \$15.00; 2x3 yards, \$18.00; 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yards, \$16.00. (Napkins, 24-inch, \$15.00 a dozen; 26-inch, \$21.00 a dozen.)	Hemstitched Linen Damask Towels, fine quality, 22x39 inches, \$12.00 a dozen.
Rumpled Fancy Linens		Bleached Turkish Towels, generous sizes, 25c and 50c each.
Lace-trimmed or embroidered Doilies, Centerpieces, Scarves and like that show the effects of holiday hand-dyeing—yet unimpaired in beauty and serviceability, at reductions of 25 to 33 1-3 per cent.	Luncheon Cloths, hemstitched, 36x36 inches, \$2.50; 45x45, \$4.00; 54x54, \$6.00. (Napkins, 15x15 inches, \$6.00 a dozen.)	Linen Kitchen Toweling, 25c and 40c a yard.
		Bed Linens
		Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, of fine woven Irish linen, 22 1/2 x 36 inches, \$3.50 a pair. Belgian Linen Suits, oyster white, a beautiful quality and finish—\$1.40 a yard.

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## Sales of WINTER APPAREL

The January Sale of Men's Clothing is of greater importance this year than ever before. While there is no indication whatever of lower cost of production, we have larger quantities at reduced prices than last January, and our prices for Men's Suits and Overcoats in this Sale average less than present wholesale value.

In the department of women's apparel—Dresses, Suits, Coats and Furs—the savings are also very remarkable, on lots bought for the Sale, as well as on our own winter stock at reduced prices.

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## APPLES BY THE BOX

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COMMUNISTS CLAIM  
GAINS IN CLEVELANDNational Secretary Says Bulk of  
Socialists There Have Joined  
His Party—Communist Labor  
Headquarters in New YorkSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The bulk of the membership of the old Socialist Party in Cleveland, which has been regarded in radical circles as one of the "reddest" centers in the country, has been definitely won by the Communist Party of America, following the split of the Socialist Party in three parts last September, so C. E. Ruthenberg said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently. This is of interest in view of the fact that the national headquarters of the third Socialist segment, the Communist Labor Party, was located in Cleveland. A Wagenknecht, National Secretary of the Communist Labor Party, said he did not know just what the future activities of the Communist Labor Party in Cleveland would be, but that its national headquarters had been removed from Cleveland to New York City, and that he was preparing to leave Cleveland permanently within a few weeks.

Messrs. Ruthenberg and Wagenknecht were leaders of the ultra-radical elements bolting or already expelled from the Socialist Party convention. Both came from Cleveland, where Mr. Ruthenberg had been a Socialist candidate for mayor, and Mr. Wagenknecht secretary of the state Socialist Party. When the bolters came together to consider what to do, Mr. Ruthenberg was for going over into the Communist Party forthwith, which he did with some others, and became national secretary, with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Wagenknecht declared for organizing the bolters and then considering going into the Communist Party. This course prevailed, the Communist Labor Party was organized as a result, negotiations with the Communist Party failed, and the Communist Labor Party became the third Socialist unit, with Mr. Wagenknecht as national secretary and headquarters in Cleveland. The next step was the appeal for membership. In this Mr. Ruthenberg secured the final victory over Mr. Wagenknecht in their home city, according to his statement.

"There can be no doubt as to where the Cleveland Socialists stand in this matter," said Mr. Ruthenberg to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "At a convention held by the duly authorized locals in Cleveland on September 27, at which there was a representative attendance, the convention voted 175 to 3 to stand with the Communist Party. The other side of the Socialist Party in Cleveland is now confined to the Finnish and Jewish members. These probably number 250, as against 2500 Communist members in Cleveland. The Communist Labor Party has been unable to create any organization in Cleveland, having not more than a score of adherents." Mr. Wagenknecht said he expected to make New York his future home. "The action of the Cleveland convention to which Mr. Ruthenberg has referred," said he, "may probably be explained by the fact that the Communist Labor Party of Cleveland is composed of English-speaking workmen, while the great bulk of the Communist Party is made up of foreign language-speaking members, most of whom I should say were of Slavic origin."

BANANA GROWERS  
URGE COMPETITIONOlder Companies, Jamaicans Say,  
May Put Up Prices to Drive a  
New Firm Out of the BusinessBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies.—A new feature has been added to the present position regarding competition in the purchase of bananas here. The prospect that the older allied companies, which have held a practical monopoly, may put the buying price up to drive out the new company, and thus shut the door to competition, was taken up by the board of management of the Jamaica Agricultural Society, the chairman of which, as the president of the society, by law, was the acting Governor, Colonel Bryan.

The Jamaica Agricultural Society, formed in 1895, an association of individual citizens which received a subsidy from the government, but is not an official organization. Its membership, through 220 branch societies, exceeds 8000, including large landowners and sugar planters, as well as peasant proprietors and small farmers. It teaches and stimulates practical agriculture through a staff of agricultural instructors, and is thus in close touch with every part of the island, and with all agricultural interests.

Mr. E. W. Muirhead, J. P., introducing the subject of the struggle between the older and new companies, said that the issue is vital for the growers. If, carried away by the higher prices offered, they sold to the older companies only, the new company would be pushed back to the old low prices.

Cooperation, he said, is one of the most vital needs of the island. He proposed that they instruct their agricultural instructors to encourage the people to support the competing company.

The president and Mr. A. C. L. Martin said that while they should encourage cooperation and competition, they must avoid the partisan attitude that could be interpreted as using their

organization to support one company  
against another.

Mr. A. W. Farquharson, president of the Jamaica Imperial Association, said that in the past they had been under the heel of a monopoly, and that they could not take the situation, as it now stood, quietly, and let competition be killed out. The people should be plainly told that the high prices were meant to kill out competition, and that when this was done they would again be helpless under the monopoly.

In the end it was unanimously agreed to support the following resolution: "That this board is convinced that in the interests of fruit producers, it is desirable and opportune that healthy competition should be encouraged, that temporary high prices not warranted by marketing conditions should be regarded by producers as a source of danger, aiming as they do at eliminating competition. That agricultural instructors be advised to impress on the growers in their district the wisdom of so acting as to encourage competition."

TZECHO-SLOVAKS  
FOR AMERICANISMAlliance Formed in the United  
States to Help Professor Mas-  
aryk Find a New PurposeSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—As the original object of the Bohemian National Alliance is now accomplished with the establishment of the new Tzecho-Slovak Republic, the alliance has reconstituted itself on a peace basis and will be called hereafter the Tzecho-Slovak Alliance. One of its prime purposes is the development of Americanism among its members. A statement descriptive of the work of the recent convention of the alliance in Chicago says:

"The alliance was established in 1914 for the purpose of supporting the movement for Tzecho-Slovak independence. For four years all activity was centered on collecting money to finance the campaign of Professor Masaryk, later emphasis was placed on recruiting members who were not naturalized in the United States for service with the Tzecho-Slovak Army in France. During the last year the alliance was engaged in relief work for the needy of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic."

"The main object of the alliance has now become the good of its own members and of Americans of Tzecho-Slovak descent in general, and special emphasis is laid on educational and cultural work in the interest of sound Americanism; new arrivals from Bohemia will be looked after and introduced to the spirit of American institutions. As reconstituted, the organization will be the representative body of American citizens, including Canadians, of Tzecho-Slovak blood and will take the lead in all matters affecting them."

Votja Benes, organizer and secretary of the alliance, is returning to his work of teaching in Tzecho-Slovakia. Dr. Edward Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, is his younger brother.

PLAN OF ZONING  
IN CITIES URGEDLawson Purdy Explains Benefits  
of System at City Planning  
Conference Held in OhioSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—"The growth of modern cities makes zoning a necessity," declared Lawson Purdy, secretary of the City of New York and president of the National Municipal League, in his address to the city planning conference held here recently with 16 Ohio cities represented. "The term 'zoning,' he said, 'signifies such regulation of the height, area, and use of buildings as will protect each land owner from the impairment of his share of light and access. In every city there is a tendency for business and industries of like kind to group together. Unfortunately, in every city, some buildings are too high, cover too large a percentage of the lot and are put to wrong use. Zoning must proceed on the basis of existing conditions. Even the worst section can be improved somewhat; some sections may be saved; new sections may be protected at the beginning of their development. In general, buildings in new sections should never be allowed to be higher than the width of the street. No building for human habitation in a new section should be allowed to cover more than 50 per cent of the lot. Single family dwellings may be protected by not being per-

## Messrs. R. C. &amp; N. M. VOSE

## Exhibition of Old Portraits

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R.A. Nicolaas Maes J. Blackburn  
Sir Thomas Lawrence, C. Van Haerlem Benjamin West, P.R.A.  
P.R.A. G. van der Eekhout Thomas Sully  
Sir Henry Raeburn, Francisco Goya J. Wollaston  
Guido Reni John Vanderlyn  
Sir William Beechey, "The Master of Frank- Rembrandt Peale  
R.A. fort" Henry Inman

(Some of these pictures are not hung in the  
Gallery, but will be shown to interested parties)

394-398 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS  
ASSAIL BOLSHEVISMC. E. Russell and W. E. Walling  
Say Propaganda in the United  
States Under Cloak of Liberal-  
ism Fights Progressive ForcesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Charles Edward Russell and William English Walling, as president and secretary of the Social Democratic League of America, have issued a statement declaring that neither courts, police nor new legislation can be of material aid in undoing Bolshevik propaganda that is being carried on in the United States under the name of liberalism. "Because the pro-Bolsheviks are now aiming not at the government of law and order, but at the forces of progress," they say, "but it must be the action of the democratic elements which have been betrayed from within and knifed from behind. Union Labor has pointed the way in repudiating Bolshevism, whether in Russia or the United States, and in ejecting the Bolsheviks and guaranteeing their pro-Bolshevik assistants." It is the duty of every honest democratic organization to follow their example.

## Large Audience Reached

"The Bolshevik propaganda," says the statement, "under the cloak of liberalism, is among our writers and teachers, and in our weeklies and magazines, our schools and colleges.

The pro-soviet 'liberals,' ready from the first day of the armistice and having the whole field to themselves, swept a large part of the fluent, but politically untrained and uninformed 'intellectuals' off their feet, until the combined periodicals now have 100,000 readers, while independent pro-soviet writers and newspaper correspondents have several times this audience.

"Rule or ruin is the motto. The organizations the Soviets cannot capture they destroy. Except locally they have captured no great Labor union. But their vociferous support of every strike is in itself enough to lose the strike and irreparably damage the union. They win either way. If the strike is gaining they push for demands so excessive as to blunder the outside public. If the strike is losing they try to embitter Labor against our democratic form of government. Either plan tends to destroy the unions or to convert them from instruments of constructive democracy to instruments of class war.

## America Not Mentioned

"It is time for intelligent and public-spirited Americans to awake to the real danger. America is not mentioned. Our institutions are not mentioned under serious attack. But every movement that aims to make America better and move us forward is being dragged by the deadly poison. Stop progress! That is the first part of Lenin's program. If progressive movements can be checked, class war and bloody civil struggle follow as a matter of course.

If the public continues to misconceive the whole character of the Bolshevik movement, it will not disarm itself for all effective defense. To continue even to discuss Lenin's absurd threats against civilization is to fall

in with his plans. For if this is his object all the propaganda in this country is and must remain a failure. And by saying he has failed and must continue to fail we provide him with a smoke-screen to cloak his real operations and his alarming success in undermining every loyal democratic movement for better things. As Lenin himself never tires of declaring—democracy is the deadly foe of Bolshevism. If the Soviet movement is to spread, the democratic movement must first be destroyed. From this point of view Bolshevism in America is a success and is spreading day by day. One year of his agitation has threatened to destroy not only all the democratic advance won in the five years of the war, but a large part of the gains of the last 15 years of progress. American democracy can and must undo this propaganda by branding and repudiating the propagandists."

## RADICALISM TO BE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Manufacturers and employers of labor in Rhode Island are urged by Gov. R. Livingston Beekman to allow the Veterans of Foreign Wars to hold mass meetings in their establishments for the purpose of combating "Bolshevism and all other un-American and radical doctrines in this State." Governor Beekman gives his indorsement to the movement initiated by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, of which he is an honorary member, to make Rhode Island 100 per cent American.

## NEW MAYOR IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—J. Hampton Moore was yesterday inaugurated as Mayor of Philadelphia for the next four years. Mr. Moore served 14 years in Congress from the third Pennsylvania district.

MR. BERGER DEFENDS  
SOCIALIST CAMPAIGNSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Victor Berger, Socialist Representative-elect from the fifth district of Wisconsin, who already has once been refused a seat in the United States Congress, and who now is out under \$145,000 bail on an appeal from a conviction under the Espionage Act, declares that he intends to carry the flag of Socialism to Congress or to the prison gates, and that if he drops it at these gates it is the duty of all Socialists throughout the country to pick it up and carry it on to victory.

Mr. Berger's two speeches here on Sunday brought about considerable discussion. He said that he was convicted because he had called the war a capitalist one. President Wilson had said the same thing and after the passage of the Espionage Act, while Berger's words came before that act was passed. "The people had gained nothing from the war but prohibition, high prices, and government by injunction. They had lost free speech, free assembly, a free press. Socialists' mail was being opened by the government, but no information had been obtained by this means sufficient to convict one as an enemy alien. Congress fought him because he fought the profiteers. They had believed that Socialism was a dream until Russia had made the dream a nightmare. They like to do their work in the dark, and one man can turn on the light."

He did not care whether they gave him his seat this time. If they refused, his next majority would be 10,000, instead of 5,000.

## 1851 Jordan Marsh Company 1920

BOSTON

Our 69th Birthday Sale  
Bulletin of Bargains on Sale TuesdayBirthday Sale prices offered during this famous January  
event are not excelled even by ourselves

Women's Chevreton and Serge Suits, several lines and models, \$25.00	1 Silver Fox Scarf, very fine marked skin, \$20.00	Men's Business Suits, many styles and models, \$35.00	Children's and Misses' Middy Blouses, in an assortment of styles, \$2.00
Women's New Velour Suits, belted and convertible collar, \$35.00	2 Red Fox Suits, large animal lined scarf, \$20.00	Men's Business Suits, conservative models, \$35.00	Misses' Georgette Blouses, prettily embroidered, suit and light shades, \$7.50
Women's New Velvet and Laine Suits, button and chain stitching, \$40.00	1 Hudson Seal Coatee, natural squirrel collar, \$25.00	Men's Overcoats, fancy mixtures, and stripes, \$45.00	Misses' White Broadcloth Blouses, semi-tailored styles, \$2.50
Women's Advanced Spring Serge and Trousseau Suits, straight line and belted coat, \$75.00	1 Natural Squirrel Cape, \$150.00	Men's Overcoats, ulsters and ulsterettes, \$47.50	Velvet Portieres, in popular shades, with French edge, a pair, \$17.50
All High Priced Suits Reduced in Stock, one of a kind, \$100.00	10 Taupe and Baum Marten Scarfs, \$75.00	Society Brand Suits and Overcoats included, \$45.00	Voile Panel Curtains, made with lace and motifs, each, \$6.00
Women's Extra Size Serge Dresses, navy blue, \$45.00	2 Black Lynx Deer Coats, \$135.00	Men's Custom Made Suits, high grade, \$50.00	Double Bordered Etamine Curtain Material, easy to drape, white, a yard, \$30.00
Women's Extra Size Wool Coats, oxford and brown silhouette, \$49.50	Children's White Coats, 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10, \$35.00	Men's Blanket Robes, many patterns, including war tax, \$11.00	American Gaiters, in navy blue, tan, and white, a yard, \$3.00
Women's Extra Size Serge Dresses, navy blue, \$45.00	Misses' Heavy Silk Hose, black or white, 1-5-6-7-8-9-10, \$2.50	Men's Silk Poplin Traveling Gowns, including war tax, \$15.75	50-Inch Plain Velvets, for curtains or coverings, assorted colors, a yard, \$2.00
Women's Extra Size Silvertone Suits, plain tailored models, \$47.50	Children's Ribbed White Mercerized Hose, sizes 7 to 10, \$2.50	Men's Brown Blucher Boots, Waukesha, last, tipped, plump, well sole, \$4.45	Utility Buses, covered in snappy cretonne, with pockets, each, \$3.00
Women's Extra Size Georgette Waists, medium weight, \$9.50	Little Men's Black Winter Boots, sizes 11 to 13½, \$4.25	Men's Brown Blucher Boots, Waukesha, last, tipped, plump, well sole, \$4.45	Marquette Curtains, white, assorted designs, a yard, \$3.00
Fancy and Tailored Blouses of batiste, dimity, madras and voile, \$2.00	Infants' Silk Shirts, irregular, silk crepe, sizes 1 to 6, \$4.25	Men's Brown Blucher Boots, Waukesha, last, tipped, plump, well sole, \$4.45	Oriental Silk Rug, size 5x9x13, meditation pattern, in red, blue and cream, \$150.00
Voile Blouses, lace trimmed, lace French cuffs, \$4.00	Infants' Silk and Wool Bands, irregular, sizes 1 to 6, \$2.75	Men's Brown Blucher Boots, Waukesha, last, tipped, plump, well sole, \$4.45	Oriental Persian Rug, size 6x10x10, in cream, blue and red, \$120.00
Batiste and French Voile Blouses, some hand embroidered and lace trimmed, \$6.00	Infants' Hand-Embroidered Cashmere Sweaters, \$2.75	Men's Brown Blucher Boots, Waukesha, last, tipped, plump, well sole, \$4.45	Oriental Persian Rug, size 5x9x13, meditation pattern, in red, blue and cream, \$150.00
French Voile and Batiste Blouses, variety of necks, \$4.00	Infants' Japanese Wrappers, hand-embroidered, \$3.00	Men's Brown Blucher Boots, Waukesha, last, tipped, plump, well sole, \$4.45	Oriental Persian Rug, size 5x9x13, meditation pattern, in red, blue and cream, \$150.00
French Voile and Batiste Blouses, variety of necks, \$4.00	Infants' Soft Sole Shoes, black, patent leather with tan tops, \$3.50	Men's Brown Blucher Boots, Waukesha, last, tipped, plump, well sole, \$4.45	Oriental Persian Rug, size 5x9x13, meditation pattern, in red, blue and cream, \$150.00
French Voile and Batiste Blouses, variety of necks, \$4.00	Old Pieces Solid Furniture, 1-3 to 1-2	Men's Brown Blucher Boots, Waukesha, last, tipped, plump, well sole, \$4.45	Oriental Persian Rug, size 5x9x13, meditation pattern, in red, blue and cream, \$150.00
French Voile and Batiste Blouses, variety of necks, \$4.00	Infants' Brown, Gray and Navy Sleeping Bags, of eiderdown, \$4.75	Men's Brown Blucher Boots, Waukesha, last, tipped, plump, well sole, \$4.45	Oriental Persian Rug, size 5x9x13, meditation pattern, in red, blue and cream, \$150.00
French Voile and Batiste Blouses, variety of necks, \$4.00	Carriage Robes, to match Sleeping Bags, \$2.75	Men's Brown Blucher Boots, Waukesha, last, tipped, plump, well sole, \$4.45	Oriental Persian Rug, size 5x9x13, meditation pattern, in red, blue and cream, \$150.00
French Voile and Batiste Blouses, variety of necks, \$4.00	Women's Night Gowns, tailored and fancy, \$4.00	Men's Brown Blucher Boots, Waukesha, last, tipped, plump, well sole, \$4.45	Oriental Persian Rug, size 5x9x13, meditation pattern, in red, blue and cream, \$150.00
French Voile and Batiste Blouses, variety of necks, \$4.00	Women's Flannel Gowns, white only, \$1.39	Men's Brown Blucher Boots, Waukesha, last, tipped, plump, well sole, \$4.45	Oriental Persian Rug, size 5x9x13, meditation pattern, in red, blue and cream, \$150.00
French Voile and Batiste Blouses, variety of necks, \$4.00	Women's Corset Covers, fine materials, lace and hosiery trimmed, \$1.50	Men's Brown Blucher Boots, Waukesha, last, tipped, plump, well sole, \$4.45	Oriental Persian Rug, size 5x9x13, meditation pattern, in red, blue and cream, \$150.00
French Voile and Batiste Blouses, variety of necks, \$4.00	Women's Drawers, lace trimmed, good material, \$1.75	Men's Brown Blucher Boots, Waukesha, last, tipped, plump, well sole, \$4.45	Oriental Persian Rug, size 5x9x13, meditation pattern, in red, blue and cream, \$150.00
French Voile and Batiste Blouses, variety of necks, \$4.00	Women's Combinations, ribbon trimmed, \$2.95	Men's Brown Blucher Boots, Waukesha, last, tipped, plump, well sole, \$4.45	Oriental Persian Rug, size 5x9x13, meditation pattern, in red, blue and cream, \$150.00
French Voile and Batiste Blouses, variety of necks, \$4.00	Women's Corset Covers, fine materials, lace and hosiery trimmed, \$1.50	Men's Brown Blucher Boots, Waukesha, last, tipped, plump, well sole, \$4.45	Oriental Persian Rug, size 5x9x13, meditation pattern, in red, blue and cream, \$150.00
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## LEEDS, A CITY OF INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The history of most of the great industrial towns of the north of England is the history of a development from small beginnings. This development has first of all been exceedingly slow, but within the last century and a half exceedingly rapid. With the exception of Manchester, none of the great towns of the north are of Roman foundation. Their names are English, or Scandinavian, and their origin is somewhat obscure.

Across one of the small tributaries of the Yorkshire River, Aire, a ford of stones was constructed early in the Anglo-Saxon period. There were probably other such fords in the neighborhood, but this ford was a better and broader one than the rest, and as a result was more often used. In time it was found convenient to construct a few mud huts by the broad ford; the huts grew into a hamlet, a village, and finally a market town; it took its name from the broad ford by which it had grown up, and, though in time the ford was replaced by a bridge, the name persisted and survives today in the city-name Bradford. Much the same story might be told of Sheffield, Liverpool, and Bolton, but Leeds has a somewhat different history. It is one of the few names of English towns which are not English but Celtic in origin.

### Bede Mentions Leeds

The first mention of Leeds is in the great history which the Venerable Bede compiled in his cell at Jarrow in the seventh century. There he speaks of Leeds as "regio Loidis," from which we may assume that Loidis was not the name of a single town or village, but of a district, or principality. The "regio Loidis" was probably much the same thing as the Kingdom of Elmet, which in Anglo-Saxon days existed as an "imperium in imperio," a principality lying within the Kingdom of Deira, which had its center at York. In the ninth century the Anglian power in the north of England fell before the onslaught of the Scandinavians, and Leeds came under the sway of Viking princes. In the present Borough of Leeds are several townships with Scandinavian names, and its two ancient thoroughfares, Briggate and Kirkstall—the road to the bridge and the road to the church—are Scandinavian in form.

A monument of priceless worth to the historian is the famous Domesday Book which, soon after the Norman conquest, was compiled by the King's orders. It gives us detailed information of the economic condition of England, first of all in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and, secondly, at the later period at which it was compiled. From its pages we learn that the manor of Leeds, like many other manors in Yorkshire, had been bestowed by King William upon the Norman Baron Robert de Lacy, the Lord of Pontefract Castle; that the land was tilled by 27 "villains" and eight sub-villains; that the place possessed a church with a resident priest, a mill and six plows. Being under the sway of a Norman Baron, Leeds fortunately escaped the harrying by fire and sword which William ruthlessly carried out in Yorkshire as a punitive measure, but the lot of the conquered churls in three years was probably not too happy. Feudalism was in full sway, and of personal liberty there was very little.

### Baronial Castles Built

The latter half of the eleventh century saw the construction of the great baronial castles of Yorkshire, and these were followed in the next century by the Cistercian Abbeys. Of these there were many, and their ruins today are an eloquent memorial to their former greatness and beauty of form. One of them, Kirkstall Abbey, was built on the bank of the Aire within three miles of Leeds. The monks of Kirkstall became the possessors of large estates in the neighborhood, but seem to have had little to do with the people of Leeds. In monastic towns like Selby and Tewkesbury the relations between abbey and township were very intimate, but Kirkstall never absorbed Leeds, and in the fullness of time Leeds has absorbed Kirkstall. The Abbey, which is one of the best preserved of the Cistercian foundations of Leeds, and the grounds in which the monks told their beads, the cloisters in which they illuminated their missals, and taught their novices, now form one of the city parks.

The foundations of the economic wealth of Leeds rest upon the back of a sheep. To the north and northwest of Leeds lie the hills and the moors, rising to ever greater heights as one advances, until the backbone of England is reached. These hills and moors form a pasture ground for countless thousands of black-faced sheep, and in the manipulation of the fleeces lay the original source of the wealth of both Leeds and Bradford. The first beginnings of the West Riding wool trade are somewhat obscure; what is certain is that at first Yorkshire lagged behind Norfolk and the west of England in the textile industry. The immortal burgess wife, who rode with Chaucer's pilgrims to Canterbury, and whose skill in cloth-making surpassed that of the good wives of Ypres or Ghent, was not a good wife of Leeds or Bradford, but of Bath. But by the time of Henry VIII, we learn on the authority of Leland, the antiquary, that the cloth trade of Leeds was firmly established. The roads of Yorkshire were at this time execrable, but elevated causeways of millstone grit were constructed for miles around Leeds, and along these causeways the farmers, riding their horses with packs of homespun cloth in front of them, made their way to Leeds Bridge, where the cloth market was held.

### The Leeds Cloth Market

No less famous an author than John Deane has left us a vivid ac-

count of the cloth market at Leeds. "At about 6 o'clock in the summer," he writes, "and about 7 in the winter, the clothiers being all come by that time, the market bell at the old chapel rings and in a few minutes, without hurry, noise, or the least disorder, the whole market is filled, and all the boards upon the tressels

thirteenth century, built many churches, and reorganized the religious life of the city; the other, Dr. Priestley, the minister of the Unitarian church. He was the discoverer of oxygen and a zealous advocate of political liberty and reform, in the stirring days of the French Revolution. The landmarks in the educational

builder of the Eddystone lighthouse, and Phil May, the artist.

For more detailed information respecting Leeds, the following books may be consulted with advantage: Ralph Thoresby, "Ducatus Leodiensis," 1715; T. B. Whitaker, "Loidis and Elmet," 1816; A. C. Piles, "Leeds and Its Neighborhood," 1909. But for

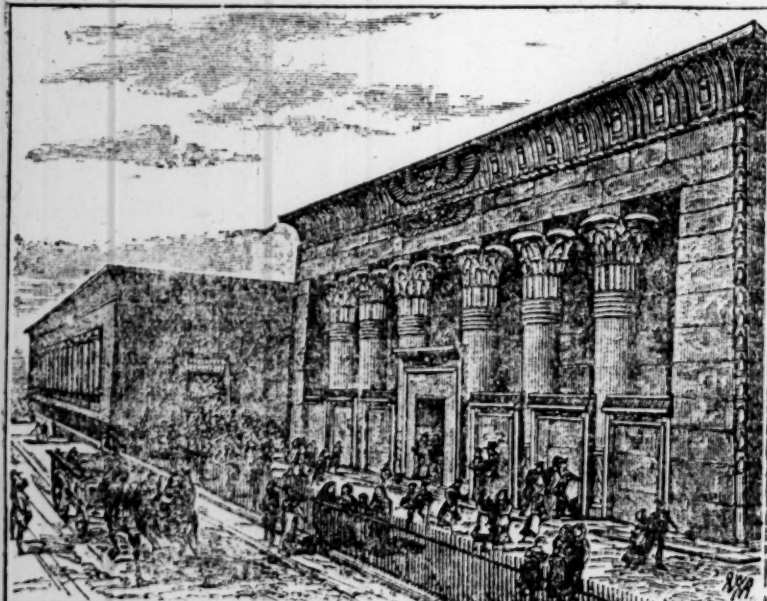


Kirkstall Abbey

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

covered with cloth, so close one another as the pieces can lie long ways, each proprietor standing behind his own piece. As soon as the bell has ceased ringing the factors and buyers of all sorts enter the market; some of them have their foreign letters of orders, with patterns on them in their hands. When they have pitched upon their cloth they lean over to the clothier, and by a whisper, in the fewest words imaginable, the price is stated; one asks, the other bids and they agree or disagree in a moment.

life of the city are the founding of the grammar school in 1552, of the medical school in 1831, and of the Yorkshire College of Science in 1874. Out of the two last institutions there has grown the University of Leeds, founded in 1904 and already attracting to itself students from all parts of England, from the colonies as well as from Egypt, India, China, and Japan. Finally, Leeds is the home of music. The choirs of Yorkshire textile and mining towns and villages are famous throughout the country.



Exterior of Marshall's flax mill, from an old print

In a little more than an hour all the business is done."

For two centuries the loom and the distaff reigned supreme in Leeds, but with the invention of the steam engine, and the discovery of the great Yorkshire coal field, new industries came into existence. Flax dressing, leather tanning, steel manufacture, and engineering in all its many branches found a place in the economic life of the town, and the population rose from 7000 in 1685 to 17,000 in 1775; to 53,000 in 1801; and to 123,000 in 1831. Today, the people within the city boundaries number nearly 500,000.

With this progress in industrialism there went also a progress in the life of the spirit. In the great struggles of the reign of Charles I, the citizens of Leeds sided with the Roundheads. A battle was fought in the streets of the town in 1643, and the victory rested with the Roundhead forces under General Lord Fairfax. In 1661, after long negotiations, the town won from the King its municipal charter and received the right to elect a Mayor, aldermen and councillors, and to govern its own civic affairs. But it was not until the great Reform Bill of 1832 was passed that the town obtained representation in Parliament. Then two members were returned, both of them Whigs, and one of them no other than Thomas Babington Macaulay, already famous as an essayist, though his great history was written later. At the present day Leeds sends six members to the House of Commons.

### Churches of Leeds

From the Anglo-Saxon days down almost to the middle of the seventeenth century Leeds was content with one parish church. A second church, exquisitely adorned with oak-paneling was built by the benefactions of John Harrison, a wealthy cloth merchant, in 1634. Since then many other Anglican and Nonconformist churches, together with a Roman Catholic cathedral, have been constructed. Two great churchmen stand out prominently in the religious life of the city: one, Dr. Hook, who, early in the thir-

teenth century, built many churches, and reorganized the religious life of the city; the other, Dr. Priestley, the minister of the Unitarian church. He was the discoverer of oxygen and a zealous advocate of political liberty and reform, in the stirring days of the French Revolution. The landmarks in the educational

many readers the small volume, "Leeds," by J. S. Fletcher, in the series, "The Story of the English Towns," published this year by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, will contain sufficient information.

## LONGER ATTENDANCE IN SCHOOLS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Compulsory day school attendance for all children up to the age of 16, with a provision for part-time attendance for children from 14 to 16, when financial pressure on the family or the welfare of the child demands it, and compulsory evening school for all children between the ages of 16 and 18 who have left the day schools have been urged in resolutions adopted by the Board of Education of this State. The club is composed of the superintendents, supervisors, and principals of the public schools in this State. The club also approves and pledges assistance to the following measures:

"Butter preparation of teachers for their duties and provisions whereby those of highest intelligence and greatest ability may be induced to enter and to remain in the profession."

"A minimum salary of \$1000 for all teachers and a substantial increase in all grades of instruction."

"Enforcement of the statute requiring that in all public and private elementary schools English shall be the language of instruction."

"A liberal provision for vocational and trade training and for vocational guidance."

"An adequate program for school buildings in anticipation of the needs of the community."

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## PALM OILS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is well known how much use mankind has made of oil from the most ancient times, but certainly never before has it

West African palm oil was made by the tin plate manufacturers in South Wales during the latter part of the last century, because a slow-drying oil was necessary for their work, and no better oil of this kind was then known. The heated iron plate had to be protected from oxidation by a film of oil, until the moment of dipping into the bath of melted tin. The large imports of palm oil for this purpose gave, of course, a great impetus to the newly opened trade. The import to Great Britain of unrefined palm oil from the whole British Empire in 1913 was over £2,000,000 in value. In 1918 it was much more, and the trade is still increasing very fast.

In Lagos the palms flower in the September rains and produce their large clusters of fruit during the Harmattan, or desert wind, that blows from the Sahara to the sea between February and May. Then the rivers and lagoons become busy all day with flotillas of trading canoes, while the hoarse songs and shouts of the natives at work are heard throughout the night.

The tall stems of the palms are scaled by means of ropes, in order that the dense clusters of nuts may be cut and thrown to the ground. They are piled in heaps, and covered with the large leaves, until fermentation sets in and loosens the nuts in their sockets. These are put into caldrons and boiled until the shells are soft. The kernels can then be extracted, and either dried in the sun and exported as palm-kernels, or put in presses to separate the oil. To show the prolific nature of the palm, it may be mentioned that one banana was found to contain 2392 fruits, all perfectly ripe. One tree produces in the year about 90 pounds of fruit, which gives six pounds of oil.

### LARGE PIERS FOR VANCOUVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—

Members of the Vancouver Harbor Commission, who have returned recently from Ottawa, announce that work will be started early in the new year on the harbor development work, endorsed by the federal authorities.

The first portion to be done is the construction of a big double-decker pier, capable of accommodating the largest ocean-going vessels. There will also be provision made for a ferry service landing stage and a car ferry service will connect the north and south shores of the harbor. This will mean the utilization of large tracts of available water frontage in north Vancouver for industrial sites, and other purposes. Work is also to be started soon on the construction of a third pier for the Canadian Pacific Railway. This is made necessary by the growth of the trans-Pacific service.

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## WHERE HOPE FOR THE MEXICANS LIES

People Are Recognizing Need of Education and Giving Encouragement to Teachers—Seeking to Solve Own Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
PALO ALTO, California—"In Mexico the people no longer are the cringing, subdued sort of people that many in America believe them to be," says the Rev. William Wallace, head of an interdenominational college in the City of Mexico, where he has been for 25 years.

He was speaking of the effect of the revolution of Madero upon the Mexicans generally and their development since. "The people do not bow and scrape and say 'Gracias,' nor do they have that submerged appearance that has been accredited to them. Mexicans are upstanding, independent, and possessed of a great deal of pride. They resent any intimation that they are inferior in any way to any other nation. But they do recognize that education among them is necessary. They are giving encouragement to teachers in many ways. In that lies hope for the future of the country. Really, the revolution has been the greatest help that could have been given to education. It broke the bonds that tied the people down, and, once they have seen the advantages accruing from a better knowledge and wider understanding, they are eager to learn."

### Travel Comparatively Safe

"Travel in Mexico is comparatively safe now along the main railway lines. Trains are under guard, of course, and occasionally one is blown up, but that must be taken into consideration when traveling there. Coming from Mexico City northward, it was necessary for me to engage sleeping-car accommodations eight days in advance. It is the same way on the line to Veracruz. People are compelled to stand up all the way to the border, so great is the demand for traveling accommodations. Not very many trains are run, however, and this accounts for the crowded conditions. It requires about as long to make the trip from Mexico City to Los Angeles as from New York to Los Angeles. Part of this loss of time is accounted for by the customs examinations at the border."

"Conditions in Morelos, formerly overrun by the Zapata adherents, are much better. Morelos is quiet now, but the country itself is in deplorable shape. Comparatively little was attempted in the way of agriculture or other industry in the past few years, the result being that everything is run down. With the pacification of the land it will revive quickly and become prosperous."

### Raiding by Bandit Gangs

"Outsiders generally fail to grasp the real reason for the continuance of the revolution. In a way it is not revolution, but simply raiding by bandit gangs. Remember that at the beginning of the Madero régime all the prison doors were opened and the inmates were released. A large portion were criminals, many serving life sentences. They are willing to keep on fighting till they drop. They have nothing to lose. To these are added the reckless men criminally inclined who would rather live by robbery than by honest work. They are the people who are doing the revolutionary fighting now."

"Education is making great strides in Mexico and will have a tremendous influence in bringing about a settlement of conditions. At the same time it must be borne in mind that until the people of that country are assured of the respect of outsiders they will resent interference from other countries. They think they are capable of conducting their own affairs and are determined to solve their own problems."

## INDUSTRIAL UNIT PLAN PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—During consideration of the composition of the National Executive Committee of the Labor Party of the United States recently formed here, a significant recommendation was presented by a delegate to the effect that in addition to election by states, members of the National Executive Committee be also named by industries. The proposal got no further than presentation, but Max E. Hayes, chairman, made the comment that there was merit in it, and that there "probably would come a time when this movement will be controlled by the miners, the building trades, and other industries." He urged consideration of the proposal. Such a provision as this, Labor men commented afterward, would keep the party distinctly in the hands of laboring men.

## GOVERNMENT-OWNED RAILROADS IN JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Government ownership of railroads in Japan has been a success, because it has found favor with the great majority of the people from its inception, according to Yosuki Tsurumi, secretary of the imperial government railroads of Japan, who recently passed through New Orleans on a

government mission to the United States.

"The divided attitude of the American public on the question of government ownership, however," said Mr. Yosuki, "probably would make the permanent taking over of the lines in this country precarious. The success of government ownership of railroads depends entirely on the support given the movement by the general public and the hundreds of thousands of employees of the railroads. In Japan, almost all the lines were nationalized 14 years ago and the returns since have averaged 6 to 7 per cent on the invested capital. The entire profits are used for the improvement and extension of the roads. We have managed to do this because we have had the confidence and support of the public and the employees, all of whom felt that better transportation was and is possible through government control."

"As we have no dividends to pay, we have been able to pay better wages to our employees, as much of the money formerly turned back to stockholders is now available to pay workers more in their weekly and monthly envelopes. The employees also further favor government ownership because it offers them greater security in their positions. In a country like Japan, opportunities for working people are fewer than there are in the United States, and it is more essential that the workers obtain permanent positions."

## PORTSMOUTH PRISON INSPECTION ORDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Conditions at the naval prison at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, are said by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, to be thoroughly satisfactory to him, and he attributes criticism of the methods employed by Thomas Mott Osborne for reforming prisoners to a small group of naval officers and certain civilians who believe in strict discipline. "Under the present management," he stated, "modern welfare methods are used with excellent results. I am sending Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to inspect the prison, not because I have any doubt myself, but to disprove the charges made against the management."

Mr. Osborne told Secretary Daniels recently that he would like to resign early this year. Secretary Daniels said yesterday that when Mr. Osborne left he would appoint a successor who would carry out his methods.

### Specific Charges Made

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—F. D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will make a personal investigation next week of conditions at the naval prison at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, following charges of immorality among the inmates, embezzlement by a trusty from the prisoners' fund, and of laxity by prison officials, headed by Commander Thomas Mott Osborne, former warden at Sing Sing. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, said yesterday that there was no ground for criticism of Commander Osborne's work.

Investigation by the Department of Justice recently is said to have prompted the charges of mismanagement at the prison, and the judge advocate-general also filed recently a report on conditions which the Secretary had not read as yet, he said.

## HOUSING PROGRAMS IN RHODE ISLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Extensive housing programs are to be carried out in the city of Pawtucket and the towns of Lincoln, Manville, Albion, Lonsdale and Saylesville by manufacturing concerns. In Pawtucket one of the leading textile concerns in Rhode Island has purchased a large tract of land known as the "Bowery." Plans have been made to erect modern dwelling houses and first-class recreation centers for employees. At the present time it is said to be practically impossible to persuade skilled workmen to move to that city as no apartments or dwellings are available.

Similar housing facilities are planned in the towns named. Lack of houses and apartments has resulted in the erection of model dwellings and tenements, which have the most up-to-date improvements in fixtures and appliances. They are also being constructed with a view of external beauty and the result is that these towns are beginning to present a very attractive appearance. Manufacturing companies are doing most of the construction work in the State at present. Individuals are building very little, because of the increased cost of labor and materials.

## NEW DIRIGIBLE IS TO LIFT 303 TONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The visit of the British dirigible R-34 to the United States recently is to be followed by dirigibles many times larger than the one that made the first trans-Atlantic flight, said Commodore Louis D. Beaumont, governor of the Aero Club of America and vice-president of the Aerial League of America, and president of the commission to organize the first aerial derby around the world, who is now on a world-circling trip for that purpose, in an address before the Commonwealth Club of California recently. "One of these great dirigibles which is under construction now, has 10,000,000 cubic feet of hydrogen capacity and will lift 303 tons of which 100 tons will represent cargo capacity," he said. "This ship will be capable of navigating the air for 25 days and 36,000 miles without stopping, at a speed of 60 miles an hour."

## CHEAPER CLOTHING GRADES EXPLOITED

Chicago Dealers Admit Prices Fixed Are Below What Staple Goods Now Cost on Market

CHICAGO, Illinois—Investigation of the fair price list for clothing, issued by the Illinois fair price committee, and which out-of-town merchants declare is lower than the wholesale price, has revealed a business deal whereby leading Chicago department stores have done a rushing business in cheaper grades of clothing.

The clothing fair price committee, composed of five officials of the big downtown department stores and one representative of the suburban dealers, frankly admits that clothing cannot be bought in the wholesale market today at the "fair price" set for retailers.

The committee fixed the fair price for men's suits and overcoats at \$24.50; women's suits at \$25; men's and women's hose at 25 cents a pair, and other articles on a corresponding scale.

Merchants from many sections complained that the "fair price" list was unfair, that it made them appear to be profiteers, and that they could not buy clothing at wholesale for the committee's retail price.

"The big buying power of stores here, combined with the fact that they carry very large stocks, and take advantage of special bargains in the wholesale market, made this price list possible," according to D. F. Kelley, manager of one of the biggest Chicago department stores, and acting chairman of the fair price committee.

"The cheapest wool suit, moderately well tailored, on sale in the regular clothing departments today is priced at \$50. The average well dressed business man cannot be outfitted for less than \$75 to \$85 for a suit."

"Prices for the class of goods cov-

ered by the 'fair price' list have increased less than for any other line. The suits we are selling at \$24.50 would have retailed at \$16 in 1914, showing an increase of about 50 per cent since before the war. The suit that sells today for \$50 would have sold at \$25 before the war, giving a clear 100 per cent increase."

## CHARGE AGAINST AN AMBASSADOR DENIED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Charges that President Carranza had paid Henry P. Fletcher, American Ambassador, \$1,000,000 to uphold the Carranza government, were circulated in Mexico in an effort to create hostility toward the United States. Mrs. Cora Lee Sturgis of Washington, for eight months a prisoner in a rebel bandit camp with her husband and mother, testified yesterday before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee investigating the Mexican situation.

"When the bandit chief told me that story and said he got it from Santiago Rodriguez, a Zapista, who had been sent from Mexico City to help obtain the release of my husband and mother, I told him it was false," Mrs. Sturgis said. "I said Mr. Fletcher was an honorable man."

## COTTON MEN ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

JACKSON, Mississippi—The Mississippi Division of the American Cotton Association was organized here with J. W. McGrath of Brookhaven, president; R. L. Covington of Hazlehurst, first vice-president; Oscar Bledsoe Jr. of Shell Mound, second vice-president; J. M. Hartfield of Jackson, treasurer; Howard S. Williams of Hattiesburg, secretary and publicity director. Mississippi was the last State to come into the national organization. In some states there are already membership rolls carrying from 50,000 to 75,000 names.

## VIEW OF STRIKE'S PUBLICITY VALUE

W. F. Morgan Believes It May Have Performed Its Function in Awakening Public to Lot of the Average Workingman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Among thoughtful people serious consideration is being given to the question whether it may not be a fact that the strike and the boycott have performed their function in awakening the people to the evils to which the workingman has been subjected, and that unionism has now reached that stage where, "as a force potential alike for good and evil, it ought, together with Capital, to submit to a governmental regulation which will conserve, equally the rights of both," according to William F. Morgan, president of the Merchants Association and chairman of the Every Name Campaign Committee of the Episcopal Diocese of New York.

Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the executive council of the National Civic Federation, has charged that the Episcopal Church is tolerating Socialism within its ranks. In reply, Mr. Morgan, as chairman of a committee of laymen of that church who are directing the Every Name Campaign to mobilize the forces of the church for effective Christian citizenship, says in part:

### Usefulness of Unionism

"I want to make clear my sincere belief in Labor organization. Labor unionism has been a potent force for good throughout the world. And Labor unionism may look forward to a career of equal usefulness, provided it heeds the signs of the times and will in the

same measure that it demands of all other potential agencies adapt itself to the changed conditions which have been brought about by the world war.

"The interests of the people are the paramount consideration. But are the interests of the people considered when a strike is declared which cuts off food supplies, or brings local traffic to a standstill, ties up the railroads of the nation, halts industry, stops the printing presses, and reduces the community to the condition of a border town?"

### Capitalism Not Defended

"I make no defense of the capitalist system. Capital has in the past been responsible for many of the injustices which have provoked Labor to revolt. In the new era which is opening, Capital must make concessions. What you and I and all other citizens who are aiming at a restoration of industrial peace and order must ask ourselves and invite Labor to consider with us, is whether all the concessions shall be made by Capital; or whether Labor will also recognize that in the changed conditions which we face it, too, must concede and cooperate toward a solution in the interest of all the people."

"A great potential force has grown up among us which is powerful enough to threaten, with successful results, the law-making power of the United States; and, because of this success, is now going a step further and declaring an intention, in certain eventualities, to set at defiance the ultimate power and authority of the civil arm of the government. We of the Every Name Movement count it not the least important development of our campaign that the National Civic Federation, through you, has raised the issues which are the subject of this letter. I suggest that the National Civic Federation is in an admirable position to render renewed service to the nation now in endeavoring to inspire among the labor representatives in its membership a comprehension of the acute situation which they face and a spirit to cope with that situation in a broad-minded statesmanlike way."

## ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP URGED

British People Have Cordial Feeling Toward United States, Says a Speaker at Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The British public as a whole, the people who are not familiar with the subtleties of diplomatists but who did their best to win the war, now seek for the post-war time not revenge but security, and look to the United States as their chief hope for setting up a new world in which there shall no longer be wars, declared Frederick Houston Kent, discussing, before the Boston City Club forum last night, the relations between this country and Great Britain. Nothing, he said, would please a malignant enemy of both countries more than trouble between them. He insisted that among the ordinary people of Great Britain there was the greatest friendliness and gratitude toward this country. He pleaded for more cordial relations.

Two things stood in the way of friendship, he admitted—international trade, and the trouble that arose between the British and American soldiers. A business man here had said to him that "international trade would end all this friendship; that there was no friendship in business." Mr. Kent thought it was time business was conducted on more civilized lines.

He thought the trouble between United States and British troops due in part to celebration by the former of athletic victories, which they usually won, since they represented the best developed youth of this country, whereas the corresponding youth of Great Britain had gone to France in 1914. The British, he said, considered it had manners to celebrate athletic victories, though it was good form here.

**Southern Wear**

**To Wear 'Neath Summer Skies**

The showing of apparel for Southern Wear this season is more extensive than we have ever had and by its bright hues colors, new materials and clever styles it predicts a gay Spring and Summer for 1920.

The more interesting materials are: the typically sports cloth of Frisette de Laine, which somewhat resembles the brushed wool of former seasons and then there is Fan Ta Si, which is so beautiful in hue and weave that it is particularly adaptable for Southern wear.

Sports Suits, Sports Coats, Sports Skirts—all are vying with each other for first place in Milady's Southern Wardrobe.

Third Floor.

**Sweaters for the Southland**

One of the true necessities of the Southern Wardrobe is a new Sweater of wool or silk. The Sweater Section has varieties of Sweaters in coat style and slip over style, all ready for Milady to choose for her Southern trip. You will find every color in the rainbow here from which to choose.

Sweaters are priced up to \$69.50 each.  
Sweater Section—Third Floor.

**Vivid Sports Apparel that Appeals to the Feminine**

When warmer climates lure, one's first thoughts are of attractive apparel, if one is feminine—and of Sports apparel first, if one is seriously contemplating a trip to Florida or California or the Islands.

Southern Wear this season is resplendent with all the gay, rich colorings so necessary to the Winter Resorter's happiness. Each presentation is correct, authentic and altogether desirable.

"Picture Sports Apparel" is indeed a fitting name for these pleasing garments that will warm the heart of any woman who is preparing her wardrobe for the Southland.

And there are any number of new ideas in Sports Shoes, Gloves, Hose and Millinery for Southern Resort Wear.

May we acquaint you personally with the delights that this showing affords?

**Emery, Bird, Thayer Company**  
KANSAS CITY



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## VANDERBILT TO BUILD NEW TEAM

Commodores Will Lose Many of Their 1919 Varsity Football Players Before Next Season

Nashville, Tennessee—Vanderbilt University's football eleven in 1920 will be composed, for the greater part, of men who will play together for the first time on the varsity team. This is due to the fact that seven of the best players of the 1919 season will leave the college, after serving the Commodores for four years. Notwithstanding this outlook, Coach D. E. McGugin expects to turn out one of the best eleven in Vanderbilt's history.

The veterans who have played their last football with Vanderbilt are J. C. Cody '20, tackle and captain of this year's aggregation; A. T. Adams '21, Thomas Zerfoss '22, and Frank Goar '20, ends; Thomas Lipscomb '20, tackle; M. I. Richardson '20, halfback; and James Early '20, center. There will be some good material to pick from in filling these numerous dents in the varsity lineup, as Coach McGugin has several men coming back next fall who have developed pretty well in 1919, and after having served their apprenticeship on the squad will be able to hold their own as regulars another season.

Vanderbilt will lose more from weakening of the line than in her backfield, for enough veterans are to return to make up a star offensive combination, it now appears. The two tackles, Cody and Lipscomb, will leave a weakness in the line; but there are several good men who are likely to be able to step into the breach, among them being Francis Holmes '22, Ralph McGill '21, Robert Buckner '23, Francis Bailey '23, Horace Hill '21, and Alfred Sharpe '23.

In Adams and Zerfoss, the Commodores had two men who ranked among the best ends in the South, and their remarkable work on the defense stayed off defeat for Vanderbilt many times. They will be seriously missed. Their places will be hard to fill, as will also that of Goar, end, who with Zerfoss has been doing the punting for the team. Goar is rated as one of the best punters to be found in the South and his toe was one of the reasons for the defeat of Auburn, and for elimination from the championship race. Neal and Frank Westgate '22 are two men whom the coach is training to play the ends next year, though Harvey Hendrix '21 is another good man who has had two years of varsity experience and is able to play the end position as well as the backfield. G. H. Berryhill '22 and Swayne Latham '22 are two offensive stars who will be back with the team next year, and these, together with John Floyd '21, the new captain, and Hubert Wiggs '21, will make up a quartet of backfield men that will be hard to beat. Floyd and Wiggs are both veterans of the Commodore squad, and have been trained by the McGugin method. These four men will in all probability be the ones who will be depended upon to score points next season. Latham played his first college football in 1919, and with the benefit of one year's experience is expected to be a star of the first magnitude. His work in the game with Sewanee marked him as a brilliant ground gainer. Berryhill is known as a runner of exceptional speed.

Hill will step into Early's place at center, as he has played two years on the squad and is a good lineman. Sharpe is another man who is a center by training, and will probably give Hill a hard fight for the position. William Wade '22, who played his first year with Vanderbilt in 1919 and can be used in either the backfield or on the line, and is a hard tackler, is another man who will return. The team also expects to reap several stars from the preparatory schools next year.

The season just ended was not as successful as pre-season reports indicated for Vanderbilt, yet the eleven played a fairly good game and went through one of its hardest schedules. Only one defeat was experienced, at the hands of the Georgia School of Technology. Vanderbilt defeated the two other strongest teams in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, Auburn, 7 to 6, and University of Alabama 16 to 12. By reason of their defeat of Auburn, the Commodores consider they have some claim to the association title, in that it was Auburn which defeated Tech's Golden Tornado, and thus clouded the championship effectively.

**MORE ENTRIES FOR HARMSWORTH CUP**

NEW YORK, New York—Two additional American challenges for the Harmsworth cup, the international motor boat racing trophy, have been sent to the Royal Yacht Club by the Motor Boat Club of America. In an effort to bring the cup back to America it is believed that at least five American craft may be sent to England.

The new challenges were made on behalf of Mrs. G. A. Wood of Detroit, whose husband sent the first challenge for his Miss America, and the Lake George Club Syndicate. Mrs. Wood's Miss Detroit IV will represent the Miss Detroit Boat Association and the Hawk Eye II will carry the standard of the Lake George Club. According to information from London, four boats are being prepared to meet the invading craft.

## G. H. RUTH IS SOLD TO THE NEW YORK CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—G. H. Ruth, the hard-hitting outfielder and pitcher of the Boston Red Sox, has been sold to the New York American League Club, according to an announcement made last night by H. H. Frazee, Red Sox Club president. No other players figured in the transaction. While the purchase price was not made known, it was said to be in excess of any yet paid for a baseball player.

Ruth started his professional career at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1914, and joined the Red Sox in July of that year. While he was solely a pitcher at the outset, his batting ability reached such proportions that he was used in the last two seasons both in the pitcher's box and the outfield, and Ruth became heralded as a star on the offense. Last year, with a batting average of .322, he succeeded in making 29 home runs—a major league record. In addition to his more accustomed positions, Ruth has played at first base with considerable success; but it was as an outfielder, almost exclusively, that he was used during the 1919 season, and it is expected that he will fill this rôle with the Highlanders.

President Frazee, commenting on the sale, declared that the amount received for the former Boston star will be employed toward strengthening the Red Sox. Effort will be made, he said, to round out this well-balanced aggregation by the addition of a hard-hitting outfielder, preferably a right-handed batter; and incidentally Ruth's loss, he asserted, will not prove a handicap. On the other hand, it is felt his presence should add to New York pennant hopes, since Ruth's great driving power on the offense, coupled with his versatility, seem to be most needed by the Highlanders at the present time.

## PRINCETON WILL FACE NEW TEAMS

Navy, Swarthmore, Maryland State, and Washington & Lee on Tigers' Football Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—The Princeton University football schedule for next season, made public here today, includes the names of four teams never before faced by the Tigers on their home gridiron—Swarthmore College, Maryland State College, Washington & Lee University and the United States Naval Academy.

Only once will the Orange and Black leave the Palmer Stadium in 1920, then to face Harvard University at Cambridge. Teams dropped from the list of those played this year are Colgate University, Lafayette College, Trinity College and Rochester University.

An opportunity for the Tigers to wipe out their crushing defeat by West Virginia during the past season will be offered when the southern team is met here October 30.

Not since 1911 has the Orange and Black faced the Midshipmen. Their opponents from Annapolis held the Tigers that year to a 0-to-0 score. Maryland State College is not a newcomer on the schedule, but has not been played, as the game listed for 1917 was canceled on account of war conditions.

Following is the ratified schedule, as announced by G. R. Murray, graduate manager of Princeton athletics:

October 2—Swarthmore at Princeton;  
October 9—Maryland State at Princeton;  
October 16—Washington and Lee at Princeton;  
October 23—Navy at Princeton;  
October 30—West Virginia at Princeton;  
November 6—Harvard at Cambridge;  
November 13—Yale at Princeton.

**BRITISH AMENDMENTS TO BELGIAN PROGRAM**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England—At a meeting of the Olympic Council recently it was decided, after consultation with the various governing bodies of sport in the United Kingdom, to ask the Belgian Olympic Committee for the following modifications in their draft program:

(A)—The limitation of the Stadium events to a period of three weeks, from August 20 to September 10.  
(B)—A considerable reduction (varying with different sports) in the number of entries allowed.  
(C)—The addition to the athletic program of:  
1—A steep-chase of 3000 meters.  
2—A 10-mile cross-country run.  
3—A 20-mile road walk.  
(D)—The addition to the swimming program of the following events for women:  
1—200 meters.  
2—Fancy diving.  
(E)—The addition to the wrestling program of catch-as-catch-can wrestling.  
(F)—The addition to the shooting program of:  
1—Miniature rifle shooting.  
2—Revolver shooting.  
3—Running deer shooting.  
(G)—In the cycling program, the fixing of the distance for the road race at 200 kilometers, and the addition of the following track events:  
1000 meters.  
2000 meters, tandems.  
4000 meters pursuit race (teams).  
150 kilometers with motor pacing.  
(H)—The addition to the lawn tennis program of ladies' doubles.

Various technical arrangements and regulations for the conduct of different sports were also proposed on the initiative of the Amateur Boxing Association, the National Rifle Association, and the Lawn Tennis Association.

**NEW YORK HOTEL ENDS CAREER**

NEW YORK, New York—The Holland House, one of New York's best known hotels, ended its career of 30 years yesterday. It will become an office building.

## W. SMITH PLAYS FINE BILLIARDS

Defeats Claude Falkner on Even Terms and Also Wins From Fred Lawrence by 291 Points

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The fortnight ending on November 29 was quite the busiest of the English billiard season. All the leading professionals were playing and with some of the lesser lights also in action the play took on a more varied atmosphere than usual. Willie Smith of Darlington has been enhancing his claims to be considered the player of the moment. At the beginning of the season Tom Newman and Claude Falkner, the other members of the younger school, were thought to be Smith's superiors; but he has defeated both in thoroughly convincing fashion.

Following upon his triumph over Newman, Smith on November 22 defeated Falkner on level terms by no fewer than 1557 points, 8000 to 6443. The fixture was a stop-gap affair owing to the enforced absence of Arthur Peall whom Falkner ought to have played, and had to be confined to one week because of other contracts entered into by Smith. Smith always appeared the stronger match player and his form in this game makes him out the most serious aspirant for championship honors that has appeared for several years past.

Preceding to West Hartlepool in the north of England, Smith conceded 2900 points in 8000 up, to Fred Lawrence, a rising young Midlands professional, and on November 29 he experienced little difficulty in winning by 291 points, 8000-7709. The winner made no phenomenal break during either of the two games referred to above; but he was astonishingly consistent in rolling out efforts from 100 up to 350, and these are the things that count.

Harry Stevenson, the champion of 1901, 1909, 1910, and 1911, is still one of the greatest British billiard artists, but he seems to have completely lost the faculty of winning important matches. Coming straight from Manchester, where he obtained a signal triumph over Tom Reece in an exhibition match, to the second heat in the great Victory tournament, Stevenson was soundly beaten at the hands of the player he had just handsomely defeated. Stevenson, on the 500 mark, was meeting Reece, receives 1500, on more favorable terms, but except in the first two installments he never appeared to hold even the remotest chance of success, and on November 29 was beaten, Reece getting home 3065 points in front, 15,000 to 12,935.

Inman once more caught a serious opponent in Tom Newman, this time at Burnley in Lancashire, where the champion attempted to concede 1000 in 9000 and failed. Newman won by 1474 points, 9000-7526. He was all over his man during the first few days and then appeared to take it easily as if to allow the spectators an opportunity of seeing Inman at the table. The latter had one very fine break of 583, but all the other honors went to his opponent, who can generally make rings round most of his seniors.

Claude Falkner gave Arthur Peall 2000, subsequently increased to 3000, in 9000 at Thurston's and a beating by 548, 9000 to 8452. Peall is a son of the most famous of all spot-stroke champions, "W. J." and whilst an improving player and model professional, he is hardly likely to achieve the fame of his talented father, who still enjoys a game, but hardly ever appears in public nowadays. Falkner made one good break of 624 and some remarkable runs of cannons.

## TWO UNIVERSITIES PLAY DRAWN GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England—Both Oxford and Cambridge universities met with strong opposition in the hockey field, November 29, neither of them being able to win, though they did not lose. Oxford were at Beckenham and drew 3 goals all. After 15 minutes play D. G. O'Shea scored for the varsity from a great center by D. A. Scott. Beckenham rallied well, and A. D. Stocks, Beckenham's center forward, and an English International, equalized. This was the score at half time. After change of ends Beckenham played well, and gained the lead through E. L. Platt. Later this player shot through again as the outcome of some clever play by W. Smith. The Dark Blues gradually improved, and had more of the play. Scott signalled his first appearance in the varsity by netting a splendid goal; and just before the finish McDougall equalized for Oxford.

In a hard and speedy game Cambridge University drew 3 goals all with Mid-Surrey, at Cambridge. The visitors found the net 15 minutes after the start through A. F. Longard. S. A. Wahl, St. Catherine's, equalized just before halftime. Wahl reopened the scoring for the Light Blues; but J. H. Almond quickly put Mid-Surrey on level terms. After this it was a very even struggle, Oxford, if anything, showing the more determination. Wahl completed his "hat-trick" but Longard replied with a good goal just before time.

At Richmond Hampstead defeated Staines by 10 goals to 2. S. H. Shoveller, the brilliant center forward, showed magnificent stick work, and scored five of Hampstead's goals. The results of some of the most important games follow:

Tulse Hill 2, Bromley 1.  
Southgate 2, Kingston Old Boys 2.  
Teddington 5, Barnes 1.  
Edinburgh University 2, St. Andrews University 0.  
Durham University 5, Manchester University 3.  
Sheffield University 5, Durham University 4.

## GLASGOW RANGERS ARE EASY WINNERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCOTTISH LEAGUE STANDING					
Team	W.	L.	D.	P.	A. P.
Rangers	15	1	2	82	9 32
Celtic	12	1	3	35	13 27
Motherwell	9	3	2	32	23 24
Dundee	10	6	2	26	22 22
Hibernian	9	7	2	25	23 20
Ayr United	8	7	4	41	31 20
Airdrieonians	7	6	5	23	17 19
Morton	8	7	2	28	15 18
Aberdeen	7	7	4	22	23 18
Partick Thistle	6	6	5	24	24 17
Queens Park	8	8	5	26	31 17
Dumbarton	4	6	9	23	32 17
Clydebank	7	7	2	22	37 16
Third Lanark	5	6	6	22	30 16
St. Mirren	6	9	4	28	27 16
Kilmarnock	6	10	3	23	43 15
Raith Rovers	5	11	4	37	46 14
Falkirk	5	11	4	29	38 14
Albion Rovers	3	3	17	39	12
Clyde	4	10	5	24	25 13
Hamilton A.C.	4	12	2	26	46 10

GLASGOW, Scotland—The leaders of the Scottish Association Football League were both absent from Glasgow on November 29, the Rangers at Airdrie, and the Celtic at Aberdeen. It was anticipated that the Rangers would have a comparatively easy task before them in their encounter with the Albion Rovers; and this proved to be correct. J. Gordon returned to his old place in the Rangers' halfback line, and R. Manderson took up once more the right back position, thus strengthening still further an already strong team. The Glasgow club was in the best of form, and their opponents in consequence showed up badly. The Albion Rovers were outclassed in all departments of the game, and in forward play, especially, there was no comparison between the sides. A. Cunningham, the Ranger's center, gave a great display.

By winning against Aberdeen, the Celtic retain their position relative to the Rangers. The game with the northerners was a rousing one, without a moment's dullness. Aberdeen were as usual very aggressive, but failed against more studied play, showing toward the end a lack of cohesion. They might well have halved the points; but were unable to neutralize the goal scored by J. Gilchrist, when he headed past J. Anderson from a corner kick, the only goal of the match.

By defeating Hamilton Academicals, by 3 goals to 1, Queens Park showed that the form displayed by them against the Rangers on the previous Saturday was not merely a spasmodic effort. They played a game which was at times brilliant, the forwards combining well and passing accurately, and the backs offering a strong defense. R. M. Young being especially prominent. But the Academicals gave a fine display also, and their halfbacks were by no means unsatisfactory. Now that the famous amateur team is able to hold its own with the best in the league, it is to be hoped that its players will be allowed to remain unmolested by hunters after professional talent. It is worth a great deal to the game to have an amateur team of outstanding ability.

The local rivals, Motherwell and Airdrieonians, had the usual enthusiastic reception when they met. Motherwell captured full points in a game which ended 2 goals to 1. James Brown made an impression as a center forward for Motherwell, and led a forward line which played a game both opener and faster than that of their opponents, and which, because of this, was more successful.

Dumbarton have been showing better form recently, and their victory over the Heart of Midlothian was merited. The Heart's forwards never got settled to the game, and the backs had thus a lot of work thrown upon them. Had Dumbarton finished as well as they played in the outfield the difference at the end would have been even greater than 2 to 0.

Dundee had simply a walkover against Ayr United, scoring no fewer than 7 goals to 1. The débâcle was largely due to the circumstance that Ayr United lost the services of their center-forward, J. Richardson, early in the game, and the whole side was in consequence thrown out of gear. The match cannot be taken as indicative of the relative playing abilities of the sides under normal conditions.

## FAST HOCKEY GAME IS WON BY OTTAWA

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE			
Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Ottawa	3	1	.750
St. Patricks	2	1	.667
Canadiens	1	2	.333
Quebec	0	3	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—Playing the fastest kind of hockey, Ottawa defeated Quebec in the National Hockey League championship race Thursday night by a score of 3 to 2.

A feature of the play was the net minding of Frank Brophy, who is playing his first professional season. Time and again the Senators would come down the rink three abreast only to be turned back by Brophy.

OTTAWA

Brophy, D. W. ... F. W. Carey  
Nighbor, C. ... J. M. Macdonald  
Darragh, R. W. ... J. W. McDonald  
Gerard, C. ... P. Mummy  
Cieghorn, P. ... C. Carpenter  
Benedict, G. ... G. Brophy  
Score—Ottawa 3, Quebec 2. Goals—Darragh, C. Denney, Nighbor for Ottawa; McDonald, Carpenter for Quebec. Referee—Cooper Smeaton. Time—three 20m. periods.

**HOCKEY GAMES POSTPONED**

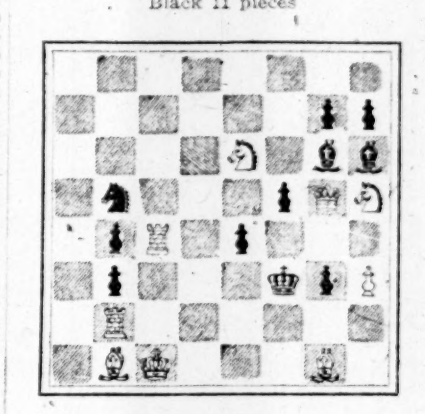
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The hockey game scheduled here Saturday night between Quebec and the Canadiens was called off, as was last night's contest in this city.

## CHESS

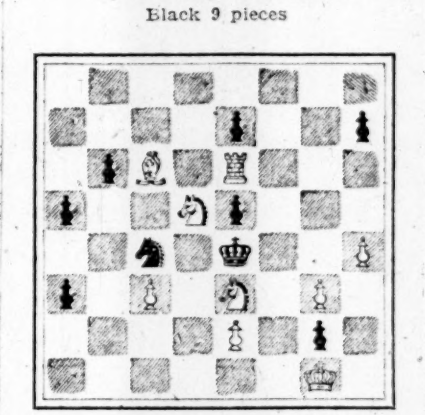
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**PROBLEM NO. 119**  
By Lennox F. Beach.  
Springfield, Massachusetts  
Original  
Black 11 pieces



White 9 pieces  
White to play and mate in 2 moves

**PROBLEM NO. 120**  
By Godfrey Heathcote  
Black 9 pieces

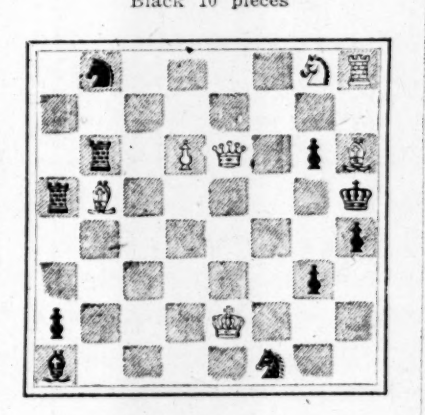


White 9 pieces  
White to play and mate in 3 moves

**SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS**  
No. 117. R-K5  
No. 118. 1. P-B4 (Kt.). KxKt  
2. Kt-K5  
Prob. Com. Q-B2  
G. Charlick

**PROBLEM COMPOSITION**  
An example classed as a "single lateral white bishop battery" of the cross checker in the evolution of the two-move problem.

By W. A. Shinkman  
Black 10 pieces



White 7 pieces  
White to play and mate in 2 moves

**NOTES**  
Mr. J. H. Blackburne, England's master, recently gave his fiftieth simultaneous exhibition at the Glasgow Chess Club, where he has visited once every year since 1867, with the exception of 1917 and 1918, when war conditions made it impossible. The veteran made the remarkable score of winning all 22 games contested.

At the thirty-first meeting of the Cheshire Chess Association, England, the following officers were elected: President, Mr. J. Hill; vice-presidents, Mr. A. H. Atkinson, Mr. J. Burtinslaw, Dr. E. Clay, Mr. C. Conter, Mr. F. S. Cartwright, Mr. C. E. Collins, Mr. H. Corbridge, Mr. N. Clissold, Mr. A. Eva, Mr. F. J. Macdonald, Mr. J. Oldham, and Dr. J. Wyse; patrons, Lord Leverhulme and Mr. T. H. Allbut; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. B. Beckwith (132 Shaw Heath, Stockport).

Vice-president H. Weenink of the G. C. C. P. C. shows an excellent condition of chess in Holland in reporting the following clubs: Amsterdam uile, the largest being the Vereenigd Amsterdamsche Schaakgenootschap and the Amsterdamsche Schakclub; the Hague four, the largest being Discendo Discimus; Rotterdam two; and Utrecht three; besides 60 others in as many towns.

The East African Standard reports the Nairobi Chess Club to have the largest membership in recent years. In the United States the Interborough High School Chess League of New York is under way with 12 schools meeting every Saturday morning in the Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

The Metropolitan Chess League of Boston, Massachusetts, has finished one-half its schedule with the Boston Chess Club in the lead, followed

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closely by Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which has presented an unusually strong team.

Wilmington, Delaware, has formed the Brandywine Chess Club, with quarters in the Trinity Church parish house on Adams Street and Delaware Avenue.

The following game was played in the 1919 championship tournament of the Echecs du Palais Royal, Paris.

A. Gibaud	F. Lazard
White	Black
1. P-K1	P-K4
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3. B-K15	P-QR3
4. B-R4	Kt-B3
5. P-Q3	P-QK4
6. B-K15	B-K2
7. P-B3	P-Q3
8. P-KR3	Kt-QR4
9. B-B2	P-B4
10. QK1-Q2	B-K12
11. Kt-B1	Q-B
12. Kt-K4	B-K1
13. Kt-B5	B-K1
14. B-K15	P-B3
15. B-Q2	K-B3
16. P-KK4	P-Q4
17. P-K15	PxKtP
18. Kt-K1P	Kt-K2
19. Kt-K15	PxP
20. PxP	Q-B3
21. B-KK4	Kt-K1
22. Kt-B5	Kt-K2
23. Q-B3	QR-Q4
24. Q-B4	Q-R4
25. P-KR4	P-B5
26. Kt-K1	KxK1
27. B-K15	P-K15
28. QR-K15	T-K5
29. Kt-P	B-K1
30. P-R5	B-K13
31. PxKtch	PxKtP
32. Q-R3	PxP
33. KxR	B-QB1
34. K-K2	P-Q3
35. Q-R2	Q-Q1
36. K-K2	Kt-Q7
37. RxKtP	tt-Q8ch
38. PxR	Q-Q7ch
39. K-B1	Q-Q6ch
40. K-K12	QxPch
41. P-B3	QxRch
42. K-R1	Q-B3
43. B-B2ch	B-B4
44. Q-K13	Resigns



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON GOODS  
TRADE SITUATION

Prices Are Now at Highest Level  
in the History of the Industry  
—Effort to Lead the Public  
to Buy Cheaper Quality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Generally speaking, primary cotton goods markets were quiet at the close of the year, although prices remained very firm, and the undertone to the market was very good, as was shown by the higher prices demanded for cotton yarns.

The year 1919 will long be remembered, not only for the price records that were all broken, one after another, but for the extreme contrasts offered between the pessimism of the late winter and early spring and the extreme optimism that prevailed during the summer and fall. Never before in the history of cotton goods markets has the situation changed so radically and completely within the space of 12 months, and never before has the improvement been so precipitate.

**Highest Prices in History**

Both print cloth goods and fabrics made from combed yarns were at the highest price levels, last week, ever reached in the history of the cotton manufacturing industry, and in some cases prices were nearly three times what the same goods would have cost during the late winter months of 1919. Furthermore, there is a very definite and widespread feeling among the traders in textile goods that the top has not yet been reached and that prices will rise still further during January and February. This had been responsible, up to within a very few days, for considerable buying activity, despite the close approach of the inventory season. Rumblings of possible labor trouble in the garment-making industry served, however, to slow up the enthusiasm of the buyers and most of them decided to wait a week or 10 days more to see if the situation would be cleared up.

The mills have adopted a very independent attitude, as, indeed, they can well afford to. Most of the plants have contracts on their books for all the product they can possibly turn out for the next four months, while many of the fine goods establishments have commitments running into the summer, and in not a few cases into the fall months.

**Vigorous Buying by Public**

Those who bought conservatively during the early fall have been surprised at the vigor and the volume of the season's retail and jobbing trade. Apparently the public has not by any means reached the limit of its buying capacity, and converters and jobbers are being compelled to return in search of spot or early goods to complete their season. The pressure for this near-by delivery goods is what has been most potent in bringing about the real fancy price levels, but there is so little spot goods available that even very high prices have failed to bring much of it to light.

With full knowledge of the highly inflated condition of the present market, some of the more conservative merchants have been greatly disturbed by indications of increasing resistance to the high prices on the part of the consuming public. They know that the day of reckoning is bound to come sooner or later, and that the amount of inflation that will have to be squeezed out of the market is so large that it will involve very serious difficulties to the retailers who get caught with any sizable stock of high priced goods on hand.

**Economy Sales**

In an effort to soften the blow that must come as soon as present-day primary market prices have to be passed on to the consuming public, the retailers are organizing a system of economy sales to guide the public fancy to cheaper quality goods.

Exporting of cotton fabrics has reached a volume that was little expected in view of the adverse foreign exchange situation, but many are looking for the tide to turn in the near future, and expect to see a heavy volume of profitable business flowing into the country through the big importing houses.

Production has been much better than had been looked for at the holiday season, and not a few of the manufacturers are frankly giving the credit for this condition to the advent of prohibition, although many of them are personally opposed to this as a public policy. The fact remains, however, that an unusually small percentage of the help absented themselves from their machines except on those days when the whole mill was closed.

**NEW YORK RESERVE BANK**

The weekly statement of the New York Federal Reserve Bank shows an increase in gold reserves of \$5,000,000. Total reserves gained but \$4,000,000. Bills discounted and bought jumped \$41,000,000. Commercial discounts advanced \$36,000,000. Bills bought in the open market show a gain of \$17,000,000. The surplus account was brought up to \$45,081,932 through the distribution of the 1919 earnings.

**BOSTON BANK STATEMENT**

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston bank statement shows cash in excess and in the Federal Reserve Bank of \$30,729,000, an increase of \$3,714,000.

**PRICE OF LEAD ADVANCED**

NEW YORK, New York—The American Smelting & Refining Company has advanced the price of lead from 7.75 cents to 8 cents.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Am Can	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Can	61 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Am Car & Fy	142 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Am Int Corp	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2
Am Loco	105 1/2	105 1/2	102 1/2	102
Am Meters	71 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Am Sugar	139 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	97 1/2	97 1/2	97	97 1/2
Am Woolen	141 1/2	141 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Anaconda	65 1/2	65 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Atchafalpa	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
A G & W I	175 1/2	175 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2
B & O	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Baldwin Loco	119 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Beth Steel B	102 1/2	102 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Can Pacific	123 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Chandler	135 1/2	135 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Cent Leather	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
C M & St P	39 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Chino	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Corn Products	89 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Crucible Steel	220 1/2	220 1/2	218 1/2	218 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Cuba Cane	84 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
End Johnson	144 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Flint	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Gen Electric	170 1/2	170 1/2	170	170 1/2
Gen Motors	243 1/2	243 1/2	238 1/2	238 1/2
Goodrich	85 1/2	85 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Int Paper	87 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Inspiration	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Kennecott	225 1/2	225 1/2	223 1/2	223 1/2
Marine	61 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Marine pfd	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Max Motor	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Mo Pacific	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Mex Pet	218 1/2	218 1/2	215 1/2	215 1/2
Midvale	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
N Y N H & H	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
N Y Central	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
N Y C & H	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Pan-Am Pet	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Pan-Am Pet B	100 1/2	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Penn	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	82 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Reading	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Rep I & Steel	122 1/2	122 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Royal Dutch N	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Reclamation Type	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Sinclair	183 1/2	183 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2
So Pacific	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Stearns	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Studebaker	115 1/2	115 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Texas Co	226 1/2	226 1/2	223 1/2	223 1/2
Trans & Pac	43 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Trans Oil	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Union Pacific	124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
U S Rubber	138 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
U S Smelting	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
U S Steel	108 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Utah Copper	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Westinghouse	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Willamette	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Willamette pfd	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Total sales	1,321,700 shares.			

\*Ex-dividend.

## LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 3 1/2	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	100.00	100.00	99.96	99.96
Lib 4 1/2	98.40	98.40	98.20	98.20
Lib 5 1/2	92.30	92.40	92.20	92.40
Lib 6 1/2	93.78	93.78	93.60	93.61
Lib 7 1/2	92.70	92.80	92.70	92.74
Lib 8 1/2	94.80	94.80	94.70	94.72
Lib 9 1/2	92.88	92.94	92.70	92.74
Vict 4 1/2	99.16	99.18	99.00	99.08
Vict 5 1/2	99.18	99.18	99.10	99.18

## FOREIGN BONDS

Anglo-French	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
City of Paris	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

Am Tel	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	97 1/2	97 1/2
A C H com	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Wool com	158 1/2	158 1/2
Am Zinc	17 1/2	17 1/2
do pfd	50 1/2	50 1/2
Ariz Com	15 1/2	15 1/2
Booth Flon	12 1/2	12 1/2
Boston Elevated	67 1/2	67 1/2
Boston & Maine	37 1/2	37 1/2
Butte & Sup	67 1/2	67 1/2
Cal & Ariz	67 1/2	67 1/2
Cal & Hecla	40 1/2	40 1/2
Copper Range	48 1/2	48 1/2
Davis-Day	14 1/2	14 1/2
Dash Butte	15 1/2	15 1/2
East Butte	20 1/2	20 1/2
Fairbanks	84 1/2	84 1/2
Granby	56 1/2	56 1/2
Gorton-Pew	28 1/2	28 1/2
Gray & Davis	48 1/2	48 1/2
GreenCan	37 1/2	37 1/2
I Creek com	44 1/2	44 1/2
Ile Royale	36 1/2	36 1/2
Lake Copper	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mass Copper	17 1/2	17 1/2
May Old Colony	10 1/2	10 1/2
Miami	25 1/2	25 1/2
Mohawk	70 1/2	70 1/2
Mullins Body	48 1/2	48 1/2
N Y N H & H	27 1/2	27 1/2
North Butte	18 1/2	18 1/2
Old Dominion	37 1/2	37 1/2
Osceola	57 1/2	57 1/2
Parish & Bing	45 1/2	45 1/2
Pond Creek	25 1/2	25 1/2
Root & Van Der	54 1/2	54 1/2
Stewart	48 1/2	48 1/2
Swift & Co	124 1/2	124 1/2
United Fruit	20 1/2	20 1/2
United Shoe	48 1/2	48 1/2
U S Smelting	71 1/2	71 1/2

\*New York quotation.

## NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Alkali Explos	95 1/2	100
Allied Packers	29 1/2	30
Am Car & Fy	142 1/2	143 1/2
Chalmers Motor	3 1/2	4
Cities S Bks cfs	43 1/2	44 1/2
Hendee Mfg	48 1/2	50
Houston Oil	150 1/2	160
Inventive Oil	4 1/2	5
Iron Body	34 1/2	36
Peerless Motors	45 1/2	49
Simms Petroleum	70 1/2	71 1/2
Submarine Boat	18 1/2	19 1/2
White Oil	48 1/2	49 1/2

## CHICAGO BOARD

Yesterday's Market

Corn	Open	High	Low	Close
Corn	1.33 1/2	1.33 1/2	1.34 1/2	1.34 1/2
May	1.32 1/2	1.34 1/2	1.33 1/2	1.34 1/2
July	1.31 1/2	1.33 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.32 1/2
Oats	—	—	—	—
May	.82 1/2	.84 1/2	.82 1/2	.84 1/2
July	.76 1/2	.77 1/2	.76 1/2	.77 1/2
Pork	—	—	—	—
January	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50
May	38.25	37.50	38.25	38.25
Lard	—	—	—	—
January	23.95	23.65	23.90	23.90
May	24.75	25.10	24.70	24.85
July	25.40	25.02	25.02	25.02

## COTTON MILL DIVIDENDS

**FALL RIVER, Massachusetts**—A compilation of dividends paid during 1919 by the listed cotton manufacturing corporations of this city shows a total of \$4,853,583, the second largest total in the history of cotton manufacturing at this center. The largest total was that of 1918, when it was \$6,076,326. The average rate of dividends for 1919 was 14.48 per cent.

STOCK MARKET IS  
GENERALLY LOWER

Stocks pursued a very irregular course yesterday on the New York exchange. Various influences were given as the reason for declines and advances which took place. The decline of call money was the principal sustaining factor. This had a temporary effect, however, and stocks sold off in the late trading closing heavy. Total sales approximated 1,550,000 shares. At the close American Woolen was off 3 1/2, Crucible 3 1/2, General Motors 5, International Paper 2 1/2, Mexican Petroleum 5 1/2, Pan-American 2 1/2, Republic Iron & Steel 3 1/2, Pierce-Arrow 2 1/2, Southern Pacific 2 1/2, Texas Company 5, Bethlehem B 2 1/2, Baldwin 3, American Locomotive 2 1/2 and American International 2.

On the Boston exchange United Fruit had a net loss of 3, United States Smelting 1 1/2, Osceola 1, Calumet & Hecla 4, and Calumet & Arizona 1.

WOOLWORTH SALES  
BREAK RECORD

**NEW YORK, New York**—Sales of the F. W. Woolworth Company for the full year of 1919 reached a total of \$119,491,033, the biggest year's business so far reported by the company. During 1919 45 new stores were added to the chain, and the beginning of 1920 found 1084 stores in operation.

Sales for December and 12 months follow:

	1919	1918
December	\$19,374,740	\$15,422,144
12 mos.	\$119,491,033	\$107,180,896

Sales in December were the biggest of any month since the formation of the company in 1912. Of the gain made in December, \$1,250,147 came from old stores, while \$9,233,562 of the increase for the full year's operations came from stores operating a full year.

The company is in a splendid cash position, and is making its purchases for the spring business on its usual cash basis.

MASSACHUSETTS  
TRUST ASSOCIATES

**BOSTON, Massachusetts**—The sale of the John Hancock Building was consummated Friday last, when the final papers were put on record at the Suffolk registry.

The new owners are the Massachusetts Trust Company Associates, Edgar R. Champlin, W. J. McDonald and Fred P. Hayward, who have acquired the property from the Park Square Real Estate Trust. The new trust was formed on the basis of a capitalization of \$4,000,000.

The Massachusetts Trust Company was organized about five years ago, with assets of \$3,500,000. Today its total assets are more than \$17,000,000, showing a net increase of more than 400 per cent.

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz &amp; Co.)

**NEW YORK, New York**—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Jan.	38.60	38.70	38.15	38.60
March	37.90	38.20	37.55	37.84
May	37.50	37.65	37.10	37.40
July	37.25	37.35	36.85	36.95
Oct.	36.60	36.70	36.20	36.25

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

## NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton

prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Jan.	39.95	40.00	39.52	39.80
March	38.10	38.20	37.65	37.90
May	36.30	36.45	35.90	36.17

## WOOL CONSUMPTION

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**—Manufacturers used about 60,600,000 pounds of wool, grease equivalent, in November, 1919, or slightly more than 8,000,000 pounds less than in October. The November 1919 total exceeded the same month in 1918 by approximately 13,400,000 pounds. Totals by condition, in pounds, for November, 1919, as given by the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, were: Grease, 43,147,921; scoured, 7,605,982; and pulled, 1,674,951.

## ARKANSAS BANKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its St. Louis News Office

**LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas**—Assets of banks and trust companies in Arkansas have increased \$41,926,567.52 since June 30, 1919, according to the financial report prepared by W. T. Maxwell, state bank commissioner. Assets at the close of business November 17, 1919, amounted to \$187,108,559.72, on June 30 they were \$145,182,992.20







INDIAN ALLOTMENT  
PLAN IS PROPOSED

Authority of Congress Is to Be  
Sought to Dispose of the Vast  
Timber Holdings on Klamath  
Reservation in the Far West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Pacific Coast News Office

KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON—A bill is to be introduced in the United States Congress providing for the allotment and distribution of the vast wealth of the Indians of the Klamath Indian Reservation to the individual members of the tribes, according to information given a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Edward B. Ashurst, attorney for the Indians.

The Klamath Indian Reservation is located in Klamath County, southern Oregon, and in it are included members of the Klamath and Modoc tribes, and the Yahooskin band of Plute Indians. The tribal estate which it is proposed to distribute to the individual Indians comprises 1,198,000 acres of land, of which 800,000 are in timber, the standing timber alone being valued at \$33,000,000. In explaining the present situation of the Indians in the Klamath Reservation and what it is proposed to do for them, Mr. Ashurst says:

"In the year 1854, the Klamath Indians ceded or relinquished to the United States Government their title or right to over 18,000,000 acres of territory, receiving in return title to what is now the Klamath Reservation, which comprises some 1,198,000 acres of land, about 800,000 of which is timber land. This treaty of 1854 was approved by the officials representing the government and by the President, and ratified by the United States Senate, giving the Indians title to the reservation.

"A very large portion of the Klamath Indians are citizens, and have outgrown the weaknesses attributed to them some years ago. While they possess a \$33,000,000 estate, all they have realized upon it in the 64 years that it has been in their possession has been \$50 per capita. So it will readily be seen that the government has not been so very liberal in its attitude toward the Indians in the Klamath Reservation. Should the proposed bill become a law, it would mean that each Indian would secure for himself or herself, and for each member of his or her family, his or her equity in this great estate, amounting to the sum of \$30,000 each. It would increase their wealth or purchasing capacity \$30,000 per capita, and to that extent would contribute to the strength and prosperity of the northwestern section of the country. It would also make available 11,000,000,000 feet of standing timber valued at \$33,000,000. It would mean that about \$44,000,000 would be expended in logging operations, \$55,000,000 in milling work, and an additional \$55,000,000 for labor and transportation.

"The great inland areas of southern Oregon and northern California are awaiting the coming of railroads, and the construction of these roads is contingent upon the availability for the market of the great pine forests of this northern region. The products of the soil are not at present sufficient to justify the construction of these roads through mountainous regions, but if these timber resources are made available, these railroad highways could and would be built.

"The proposed legislation is the one thought lying nearest to the hearts and minds of the Klamath Indians than any one question that has ever occupied their attention. They wish to have their timber resources partitioned among their people upon a per capita basis, so that they themselves may reap the revenue derived therefrom; and they wish to have all money derived from timber sales or rental of timber lands or property, placed to their individual credit, rather than have the entire sum consumed, as it has been in the past, in overhead government expense.

"What does it profit them or the country in which they live to have their timber sold in large tracts if the money derived therefrom is held in the United States Treasury for a period of 15 or 20 years?"

ACTIVITY IN MAINE  
SHIPBUILDING SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROCKLAND, Maine—About 100,000 tons of freight vessels were turned out in Maine in 1919, and in 1918 about 62,000. The shipbuilding boom in Maine was inaugurated in 1915 and in 1916 was well under way. When that year closed many thousand tons of vessels were under construction in Maine yards. These craft were put overboard during 1917 and helped to make up the 40,000 tons of cargo-carrying craft which Maine turned out that year.

At this time there are indications of a considerable production of tonnage next year, although it may not reach the figures of 1919. Most of the construction will be for private owners. The last of the government contracts has been completed. A feature of the revival of shipbuilding in Maine is the number of small schooners being built, exclusive of fishing craft. The fact that 16 of the schooners launched in Maine during 1919 were less than 1500 tons, while nearly half were less than 1000, shows there is still a demand for cargo-carrying sailing craft of small capacity to meet the coastwise needs. For a score of years it has been predicted that the day of the little sailing craft was passed. The record of construction since the present revival does not bear this out. Some of the best paying vessel property during the past three years has been schooners under 1000 tons capacity.

## LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

## HELP WANTED—MEN

**WANTED**  
Union paper ruler with several years experience and married; one who realizes that value of right thought. This job pays \$40.00 per week, and every person in the shop is congenial and pleasant to work with. Experience practically none, the shop having been running only three years. We want a man that appreciates a real position and is willing to stay on the job. If you want to move to the southwest, where the climate is less rigorous and the country is new, address with all particulars, Superintendent, TULSA PRINTING CO., Tulsa, Oklahoma.

**WANTED**—A thoroughly competent machine factor superintendent, capable of handling fifty men; who knows all about machinery and buying of materials, and who also knows how to speed up production. The very best of references as to capacity and integrity required. Factory located in a thriving Missouri city, and doing a good business. This offer is a splendid opportunity for the right man. Address H. I. GILFILLAN, 420 N. Wrightwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED**—Working foreman competent to take charge of the drapery, shade, upholstery, wood working and finishing workrooms of a large home furnishing business. The right man gets a permanent job. THE C. F. WING CO., New Bedford, Mass.

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

**MILLINERY COPYISTS AND TRIMMERS**  
All year work. Good pay. Out-of-town applicants. Must be good plain cook, experienced in general work. Good wages; no washing. References required. Apply 25 Gardner Street, Alston, Mass. Tel. Brighton 1816.

**WANTED**—Capable, alert, well-stocked, with business experience, for book publishers. Good salary. M. 56, The Christian Science Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

**WANTED**—First class white maid (French), to cook and do general housework in apartment for family three adults. MRS. WILLIAM A. CRISMAN, 1016 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.

**WANTED**—Competent maid for general housework. References required. Mrs. A. S. HINDS, 18 West Street, Portland, Me.

**REAL** experienced dress maker, who can work on all styles of gowns. Room 718, Permanent Bldg., 746 Euclid Ave.

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**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**  
SPANISH & PORTUGUESE translator & corrector, many yrs. exp. in export & advertising. Also, speaks and writes Spanish and Portuguese. Would go to Central or S. America. Refs. MICHAEL J. KENNEY, 307 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**YOUNG** married man, ex-army engineer officer, at present employed as electrical sales engineer, desires position as assistant sales or office mgr. in or near Chicago preferred. M. 55, The Christian Science Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**  
**WANTED**—Position in first class hotel as housekeeper, assistant housekeeper or housemaid. Can qualify and understand the management of hotel. MRS. D. J. GILCHRIST, 291 N. Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

**WANT** position as managing housekeeper where other help is kept; understand the duties and management of same. Mrs. D. J. Gilchrist, 291 N. Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

**SITUATIONS WANTED**  
ORGANIST, experienced, offers services; splendid references; any locality. Ans. B. 315-515, First National Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

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THE GEO. INNES CO.  
"In the heart of Wichita, Kansas"  
"The best for the price no matter what the price"  
MORGAN BROS. SHOE STORE  
Good Shoes—That's All  
108 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita

**PARSONS, KANS.**  
LAMBERT DUFFY  
THE KUPPENHEIMER STORE  
PARSONS, KAN.

**OPEN DRY LAW VIOLATIONS DENIED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Western News Office  
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A report issued by the Association Opposed to National Prohibition in Washington, District of Columbia, containing "revelations" concerning secret traffic in intoxicating liquor in Utah and other western states, has called forth a denial from local authorities. A correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor made a searching investigation to ascertain the truth of these statements. He discovered that where there were 10 persons who made beer and wine two years ago, but one does so today.

It was also discovered that while two years ago there was a profusion of printed recipes for homemade beer, that at present, to use a hackneyed expression, they are now conspicuous by their absence. It was further found that where there was considerable advertising in shop windows of hops and paraphernalia for making beer in homes, that no such advertising is in evidence at present. The elimination of such advertising occurred more than a year prior to the taking effect of the national prohibition act.

J. Farley White, chief of police of Salt Lake City, when interrogated by the correspondent, declared that the statement regarding the increase in the drug habit was pure fiction.

## TULSA, OKLA.

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In Oklahoma should have their Wills competently drawn by an Attorney naming the  
**EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY**

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We are authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, or Receiver, in every county in the state of Oklahoma.  
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**A Modern Department Store**  
Women's, Misses' and Children's Wear.  
Millinery, Accessories, Yarnage,  
Goods, Linens, Draperies, Luggage and Home Furnishings.  
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**CLOTHES**  
Fall Styles Now on Display

Stetson  
Borsalini  
Trimble Hats  
On Main in Chicago  
Visit Okla's Famous Boys' Shop  
**HUMPHREYS & MANDEL**

**LADIES' READY TO WEAR SHOP**  
PRICES REASONABLE  
315 S. Main McClure Bldg.  
Watch the Window for Specials

**HARRY HEILBRON**  
Diamonds • Watches  
Silverware • Jewelry  
Solve your laundry problem with the  
**COFFIELD ELECTRIC WASHER**  
WITH SWINGING WRINGER  
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Phone talking machine, not denouncing  
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Let us give you a demonstration in your home  
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Important Special  
CLEARANCE SALES  
now being held in almost every one  
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Save Systematically  
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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

ROBERT LORRAINE IN  
"ARMS AND THE MAN"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Arms and the Man," comedy by George Bernard Shaw, revived at the Duke of York's Theatre, London. The cast:

Stella Mervyn Campbell  
Catherine Petkoff.....Beverly St. John  
Louisa.....Dorothy Holmes-Gore  
Captain Bluntschli.....Robert Loraine  
Hussar Officer.....Gordon Bailey  
Nicola.....Arthur Whitby  
Major Paul Petkoff.....M. R. Morand  
Major Sergius Saranoff.....Gerald Lawrence

LONDON, England.—It is now a quarter of a century since Bernard Shaw's famous comedy was first produced in London, at the Avenue Theatre, with much artistic, but little financial or popular success and encouragement. Since that time the play has gradually grown in favor and fame, until it can now fairly be said to have taken its place among the classics, and Mr. Shaw's place among the few authors whose plays have lived, are living, and will live. His is the triumph of time in its own time. It is an old saying that he who laughs last laughs best, and few men have laughed better, or indeed, caused better laughter, than Bernard Shaw. Nor is he out simply and solely to make us laugh, as some would have it. Albeit a laughing dramatist, Mr. Shaw is also a serious philosopher; beneath and behind the fun of his plays, there is often a grave purpose.

Those who can see, or think they can see only the fun, and do not see the serious thought which is the matter of fact, one cannot really see one without the other—are never tired of declaring that Mr. Shaw is an iconoclast, a destructive artist, with nothing to set up in the place of that which he has knocked down. This is usually said of Mr. Shaw's plays, and "Arms and the Man," in the beginning, did not escape the aspersions, but the finger of time has been steadily pointing to the fact, which a visit to the present revival will indubitably prove, that in this case, at any rate, the accusation is neither true nor just.

## Anti-Romantic Comedy

The play is described on the program, for the first time, we think, as an anti-romantic comedy. Anti-cantic would perhaps be a fairer description. For whilst the author shows a real respect for genuine romance, he pours scorching ridicule upon the cant of romance; just as, while he ridicules heroics, he respects heroism. The comedy upturns in one's thought at the finish of the play is that dramatic bravery and courage of a showy description are by no means so common or so much to be admired as the often unseen and unnoticed everyday heroism of the average ordinary soldier, whose business it is to keep alive as long as he can, and face whatever comes with a cool head and not a hot one.

After a great war one could, with justice, scatter medals around for bravery, like autumn leaves, with no fear of their not duly and justly decorating nearly all upon whom they fell. This is the thought that impressed itself upon so many during the recent almost universal experience of war, and it is this thought that found an echo and response from Mr. Shaw's present-day audience, and that caused a delighted house to cheer at the end of the play like one man, and that man one who knew that it was true, because he himself had been through it.

"This author knows what he is talking about," said many a soldier in the audience. And Mr. Shaw does. But how comes it that a man of peace, following a peaceful profession, knew so much about war 25 years ago when none but a very few soldiers knew anything at all about it, and they, apparently, not half as much as they ought to have known? That is the secret of the artist. A secret at which the world sometimes wonders, and perhaps only an artist can answer.

## The Chocolate Soldier

The story of "Arms and the Man" is now so well known that it scarcely needs detailed repetition here. Raina Petkoff, during her evening devotions at the photographic shrine of her soldier hero and betrothed, is disturbed by the entrance through her bedroom window of a fugitive soldier, a Swiss mercenary, fighting on the side of her enemies, the Serbians. She shelters the fugitive, here contempt for his "chocolate cream" cowardice gradually gives place to admiration for his coolness, common sense, and even calm courage when actually brought face to face with imminent danger. Finally, all unbeknown to him, Raina sends the fugitive away with her photograph signed and inscribed "Raina—to her chocolate cream soldier—a souvenir," thrust into the pocket of her father's coat she has lent him as a disguise. Sergius Saranoff, her betrothed, and now a national hero, returns from the wars, and the two do their best to live up to their "heroics" and "the higher love," but fail miserably. The "chocolate soldier" appears upon the scene again, and finds himself aspiring to Raina's hand, vice Major Saranoff, resigned, who, in his turn, is promoted to be the betrothed of Louka, Raina's maid, vice Nicola, a man-servant, fitted by Louka.

How delightfully and inevitably all these things happen is now dramatic history. That they do happen so in the play convinces us that they might quite well happen so in real life. Perhaps not quite so quickly, perhaps not quite so completely, for in real life there are many impediments, side-issues, and postponements. Great teachers, from Aristotle down to the present time, maintain that it is the elimination of these little obstructions, and the formation of the whole into a living pattern, revolving and resolving upon and within itself, until the whole truth about it is revealed, that constitutes a true work of art. And among such, "Arms and the Man" is now generally admitted.

The highest compliment we can pay

the acting is to say that it was worthy of the play. As Captain Bluntschli, Mr. Robert Loraine had a part that fitted him as well as his uniform did. Nobody can rap out Mr. Shaw's cheery common and comic sense more effectively than Mr. Loraine. If there were any fault that one could find with his performance, it is perhaps that on his entrance he was a shade too spick and span, with too clean-looking mud upon his clothes. But this was, perhaps, a studied fault. Colonel Loraine has seen too much of the seamy side of war, and there is very little other, to insist too strongly upon this point. Indeed, throughout this production, more stress is laid upon the comedy and character with which the play abounds, than on the grimmer aspects which it occasionally reveals.

Next to Mr. Loraine we would mention Mr. (Captain) Arthur Whitby's Nicola not because he comes next in importance, but as a first-rate piece of self-effacing acting, by a good and gallant actor and soldier. As Sergius and Raina, Mr. Gerald Lawrence and Miss Stella Mervyn Campbell both looked superb, and acted capitally, especially when at their "heroics." One could understand everybody, even themselves, being deceived. Louka, and Major and Mrs. Petkoff were well played by Dorothy Holmes-Gore, Beverly St. John and M. R. Morand.

A word should also be said of the scenery and dresses designed by Hugo Rumbold. The atmosphere of the former appeared to resemble that of the play—cold, clear and coruscating, with hidden fires underneath. The dresses, though quaint, if not ugly in fashion—it is the bustle period—were really beautiful in taste and color.

WILLY POGANY ON  
SCENE DESIGNING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Influences? I have come under but one influence that meant anything to me," said Willy Pogany, the scene designer, talking at his studio one day with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Just one. In whatever I have done for the stage, I have worked wholly under the influence of my subject. You see, I am guided by no rules, although I do not stand up in argument against men who are."

"Good things have been accomplished by artists who obediently followed rules, and good things will continue to be accomplished in that way. You will perhaps better understand my viewpoint, if you think of me in connection with scene designing as an outsider. You may call me an artist, if you will; but let me say that I am, more than anything else, an engineer. And let me add, please, by way of opinion, that the modern stage, which is as yet only at the beginning of its possibilities, has great need for engineering talent."

"Being, as I said, an outsider, I could hardly have found a chance to try my hand at stage decoration anywhere but in the United States. So you can imagine my delight when I, an amateur, was asked to try my hand at such pieces as Shakespeare's 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' for the dramatic stage, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's 'Le Coq d'Or' for the opera stage. I approached each problem just as I have gone at my tasks in story-book illustration, of which I have done over 90, with the idea of getting under the influence of my subject. I have never illustrated two books alike, and I never intend to do any two stage jobs alike."

## Characterizing Costume

"When I sketched the costumes for 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' I endeavored to express in the design and color of each suit or dress the character of the person who was to wear it. To mention a detail, I planned to have the servants appear in clothes that were of inferior cut and color, compared with those of the important figures in the play. When I took up 'Le Coq d'Or,' I thought here was a case in which my chief aim should be to express the ridiculous; and I kept myself in that mood for a long time before I did a stroke of work on the production."

Generalizing a little, Mr. Pogany remarked that scene-designing is an indirect art, and that it merely contributes, along with acting, to a whole effect. "What I chiefly ask for," he said, "is that everybody concerned will grant the whole thing to be make-believe. I don't care for a realistic stage myself, or had I better say a naturalistic one? No matter. I want an imaginative quality in it. I like, as a rule, to take the public into my confidence, and let them feel that the show is all pretending. At the same time I am aware that I could not altogether follow this method if I were dealing with the plays of Ibsen, to which a certain realism of presentation is appropriate. To give reasons for my views, I favor an imaginative treatment of the stage because it allows me to select my own materials; and I am against a naturalistic treatment, because it determines my materials for me."

## The Field of Lighting

"I am the last person, however, to want to set up laws for the stage. I have no set ideas; for I know that what passes for right today will probably be set down as wrong tomorrow. If the naturalistic stage which we had before 1890 were brought back right now, I would proclaim it horrible; and yet I think it quite possible the time may come when we shall revert to the old ways, even to the extent of using painted forests."

Turning from general issues, he made some comment on the subject of stage lighting, remarking to begin with that there was the richest of undeveloped fields. "Lighting," he went on to say, "has a vast future. Some theaters may have plenty of up-to-date apparatus, but conditions, even

in the best of houses, are primitive. We have not yet learned how to control lighting so that it will not spoil our color effects. Gorgeous schemes of color in costumes are often ruined by wrong lighting, and nobody can tell just what will set matters right. Often brilliant costumes look dingy and brown, because shown in an orange light. Everything is guesswork. We know a little about complementary colors, but we have much experimenting to do before we get what we want."

GROCK. THE FRENCH  
MUSICAL CLOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Once in awhile the variety stage offers something worth mentioning. This time it is Grock. Now Grock is a clown, and like all real clowns, he is a strange, fascinating combination of inanity and intelligence, the grotesque and the graceful. He began, if we listen to the press agents, as a contortionist in a European circus. Out of that twisted and inverted experience he has long since progressed to a technique of fun-making which now proclaims him as "The French Musical Clown," and "Highest Salaried Clown in the World." The first statement is obviously true; the second may be; he earns it, anyway.

For to watch Grock is to be a youngster again, a youngster whose enjoyment of what he sees is enhanced by that grown-up intelligence which makes being a youngster again, while a good clown is about, such refreshing entertainment. There is a polish, a finished quality, about the foolery which we do not remember among the circus clowns of our boyhood. The circus clown rushed through his bit mechanically. Grock seems to think his fun as he goes along. Back of those innocent eyes, that ludicrous face, with the suddenly protruding under jaw, a jaw of massive size, there is apparent an equanimity of thought which in less skillful clowns might more properly be called vacuity.

It is this equanimity that makes the unexpected in Grock's work so laughable. He is playing his trick in all seriousness. Suddenly he falls through the chair. He is playing the piano like a pianist of parts. Like a flash he throws in one bit of burlesque which topples him over into the ridiculous again. He knows the value of contrast. All fooling and no sense makes anyone a dull clown. Grock proves this. He is never dull. Especially when he is talking. How did he develop that voice? On the slightest pretext it drops from a rapid wheedling to a rich, resonant bass.

All Grock does cannot be told in detail, for he crams into his brief space in the bill a wealth of whole-some fun. He is lifting the bill at Keith's Palace Theater from the rut of ordinary variety, into something worth going far to see, if one can be sure what time Grock goes on, in order to avoid the rest.

## THEATRICAL NOTES

Mr. Percy Hutchinson is so pleased with the reception in Canada of his company's performance in "The Luck of the Navy" that he has decided to remain, instead of six weeks, as he originally intended, six months. This lengthened stay will give him opportunity to cooperate in a business way with the new Trans-Pacific Theaters Syndicate by sending out British companies to play under Canadian control.

Barrie's "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire" and Galworthy's "The Silver Box" were presented at the Matland Playhouse, San Francisco, within the past month.

An English version of Benavente's "La Malquerida" is to be presented at the Greenwich Village Theater, New York City, evening of January 13, with Miss Nance O'Neill in the leading role.

With the success of Booth Tarkington's "Clarence" promising a season's stay for the original company in New York City, a second company, which includes Robert Adams, Gregory Kelly, Byron Beasley, Miss Grace Filkins, Miss Ruth Gordon and Miss Clara Blandick, has been organized for a Chicago run at the Blackstone Theater.

Tolstoy's "The Power of Darkness" is to be presented by the Theater Guild in the Garrick Theater, New York City, on January 15, as the Guild's third production of this season.

Miss Elsie Ferguson is soon to return to the stage, after several years of motion picture work, to appear in New York City under the management of Charles Frohman, Inc., in Arnold Bennett's new drama, "Sacred and Profane Love."

Bayard Veiller, author of "Within the Law" and "The Thirteenth Chair," is writing photo play scenarios for the Thomas Ince Company. Miss Theda Bara is to appear under the A. H. Woods management in a stage play.

John Drew is to appear at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on January 12 in "The Cat-Bird," a comedy by Rupert Hughes, under the management of Arthur Hopkins.

The Amateurs, Incorporated, of Brookline, Massachusetts, have been invited to give their production of "The Yellow Jacket" at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, on the evening of January 14.

The New York Drama League has arranged a series of special matinees for children of "Abraham Lincoln" at the Cort Theater, New York City.

"L'HERODIENNE," BY  
DU BOIS, IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"L'Herodienne," tragedy in three acts by Albert du Bois, presented at the Comedie Francaise, Paris. The cast: Bérénice.....Julia Bartet Titus.....Albert Lambert Hamakhis.....Denis d'Indes

PARIS, France.—Mr. Albert du Bois has written a "Cycle of the Twelve Genii," which consists of 12 dramas in verse in which he has evoked what he terms essential epochs. Each epoch is typified by a personage: Homer, David, Ezekiel, Demosthenes, Paul, Juvenal, Rabelais, Cervantes, Shakespeare, Voltaire, Byron and Victor Hugo. Several members of this rather heterogeneous crowd have already appeared on different French stages.

His "Bérénice," which the Comedie Francaise has recently represented for the first time under the title of "L'Herodienne," was given a few years ago in the open-air theater of Orange. It is distinctly inspired by scenes from Juvenal, with whom, however, Mr. du Bois has truly little in common.

Mr. du Bois is audacious in choosing the heroine of Racine for his theme and thus provoking comparisons with the master of French classical tragedy. In fact he has openly professed his lack of appreciation for both Corneille and Racine in a book entitled "Classics or Primitives." He reproaches the two great authors for not having striven to represent in their tragedies the states of society in which the originals of their personages lived.

In "L'Herodienne" Mr. du Bois tries to place his strongest emphasis upon the political conflict it records. He shows us the struggle waged between the directive ideas of two contrasting civilizations, that of Rome, chiefly preoccupied by warfare, as opposed to that of Jerusalem, in which the right of might is in a fair way of abdicating before the idea of fraternity.

## Titus and Bérénice

Titus loves Bérénice, but questions whether Rome will accept her as sovereign. The great figure of Rome is the political conflict it records. He shows us the struggle waged between the directive ideas of two contrasting civilizations, that of Rome, chiefly preoccupied by warfare, as opposed to that of Jerusalem, in which the right of might is in a fair way of abdicating before the idea of fraternity.

All Grock does cannot be told in detail, for he crams into his brief space in the bill a wealth of whole-some fun. He is lifting the bill at Keith's Palace Theater from the rut of ordinary variety, into something worth going far to see, if one can be sure what time Grock goes on, in order to avoid the rest.

This national danger, which would perhaps be an advantage for humanity, provokes the victorious resistance of the Roman Empire against foreign influence as personified by Bérénice. An orator, presumably Juvenal, is charged by Domitian to insure the fall of Bérénice. The orator is amongst the crowd surging around the Temple of Janus, which is about to be closed by order of the Emperor.

It is proposed that Bérénice should be put to the test. If she can walk the unguarded and unmolested from the Temple to the Palace, it will be a proof that Rome accepts her. As was to be expected, however, she is struck by a ruffian and the whole population throws itself upon the unfortunate princess, thus expressing public opinion in a way which has not considerably varied with the passing of centuries.

## A Romantic Drama

Bérénice still obstinately strives to struggle, but her enemies are strong and masters of the street. It soon appears that she can only escape with her life if Titus continues to reign, and he can only reign if she consents to leave Rome and its Emperor. She accepts this solution when she is persuaded that it is the only means of still retaining a certain influence.

These three acts were warmly welcomed by the public of the Comedie Francaise, which was delighted to find that it was not to be presented with the classical tragedy it rather dreaded, but with a romantic drama which was instinct with an historical penetration which deserved the most sincere admiration.

The cast is in every way worthy of the play. Mr. Albert Lambert stressed with much talent in the rôle of Titus the contempt of the Emperor for Roman barbarity. Mr. Denis d'Indes was a refined and subtle, if rather alarming, Hamakhis.

But "L'Herodienne" is especially the triumph of Mme. Julia Bartet, whose personification in Racine's "Bérénice" has placed her long since amongst the greatest modern French tragediennes. "L'Herodienne" is the ultimate triumph of this great artist, who is about to leave the Comedie Francaise, and to retire from active stage-life. Many persons formulate the regret that at the end of her career, she should have been "so untrue" to the memory of the titular character of Racine's "Bérénice," with whom she had become almost confounded in the popular imagination, by consenting to create in "L'Herodienne" the modern rival of Racine's

masterpiece. Yet when one sees her in the rôle of Mr. Albert du Bois' heroine, one cannot refrain from recognizing that this is one of the finest characterizations of Mme. Bartet. Never has she appeared more touchingly beautiful or more dramatic than in the last scene of separation in which sorrow blanches her drawn features whilst her distressed gaze and the breaks in her voice betray the intensity of her emotions.

## ON PLAYMAKING

## Writing for Definite Players

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

In his introduction to his latest volume of plays Bernard Shaw touches upon the interesting and much vexed question as to how far it is permissible to write plays round players. To a certain extent he defends the practice. The position is surely a sound one, not only from the general point of view of the artist, but also from the particular point of view of the practical dramatist.

Broadly speaking, it will surely be conceded that an artist is a man of ideas whose business in life is to convey or express those ideas to his fellowmen for their enlightenment or enlightenment, or both. (G. B. S. usually favors both!) All art is founded on facts, and indeed depends upon them from first to last. We may regard "Hamlet" as an original creation, but it is really a portrayal; a reflection in the mirror that Shakespeare has held up to nature, and it is the truth of the reflection that compels our admiration and has made the picture live.

It is also extremely probable, historically certain in fact, that when Shakespeare drew the character he had one eye on the man who was to play it. And if actors then resembled those of nowadays, the actor kept one eye on the dramatist also.

The actors are to the dramatist largely what the paint box is to the painter, though they have the advantage, and sometimes the disadvantage, of being alive.

When a painter starts to translate his idea of a picture on to canvas he "sets" his palette. So does the dramatist, if he is wise. And in thinking out a picture, surely a painter does not altogether lose sight of his medium, but considers its limitations and possibilities in relation to the proposed work of art.

Of course, an artist may think out a picture which it is impossible to put upon canvas, and has a perfect right to do so if he likes; but he has no right to grumble if others do not appreciate it.

As a professional artist his business is to give as much as he can, and as much as they can swallow—perhaps a little more—to his fellowmen. Doubtless he will find his material medium a hindrance, but it is also a help, for by means of it he is able to convey something, where otherwise there would be nothing. There are hundreds of artists doing nothing! So that, when all is said and done, the artist really owes a debt of gratitude to his medium, and in the case of a dramatist, that medium often owes one to him. The one cannot do without the other. He cannot, therefore, be blamed for making a special effort to do with the other.

Now the dramatist who studies his medium as well as his picture with a view to producing the best possible result in the circumstances is surely not only a great artist, but a great man; too big, too human, and too human to belong to that gallery of small and sure second-rate artists, who complain that they cannot do things to order. Anything that is really worth doing is generally done to an order of some sort. Practicability is surely the proof of the really great artist, the proof that he is not content to be a mere visionary, that he is not satisfied until he has brought his vision down from the mountain into the valley.

There are other reasons, too, why a dramatist has to consider his material if he is to accomplish anything at all; reasons of all sorts, some of them purely local, as the lamentable fact that for a long time, in Great Britain at any rate, the available acting material and talent appeared sadly limited. Things are, however, now better in that respect, thanks to the various schools of dramatic art, repertory theaters, and the gradual passing of the "lone star" system.

Every form of art has its limitations, its advantages, and its drawbacks. One of the drawbacks to a play is that, as a rule, it will not keep. It has, so to speak, to be served up hot, like a dish. Of course, there are exceptions, those great plays that are "not for an age but for all time," but the supply of great classics would scarcely keep alive any normal demand for drama and theaters. Ours would be a pygmy world if it were inhabited only by giants, and encouragement and growth must be given to the smaller fry amongst dramatists and actors. A play that is practically producible and playable gives encouragement to both and may prepare the soil for some great plant whose branches may provide shelter and subsistence for generations to come of playwrights and players.

Therefore the artist who permits his art to be hampered, one would rather say controlled, to a certain extent, by practical considerations, in order that the art itself may have its practical effect, is surely exemplifying what should be one of the greatest characteristics of all true art—its eminent practicability and availability.

"Art!" once said a certain great artist, "is a commonplace thing and should be within the reach of everything." And it is surely the prerogative of the great artist to bring it, as far as possible, within everybody's reach.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY  
DRAMATIC SOCIETY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England.—Oxford University is the home of many societies. Every term they spring up and vanish. They are, promoted in the interest of a thousand causes—political, artistic and social. Every English party has its corresponding society within the university. There are college clubs and university clubs; clubs aesthetic, clubs democratic; clubs conservative, clubs at which one dines. Now there is an Anglo-American Club.

Of the many that are started a few survive, and fewer still are known outside the university. The Englishman who is not an Oxford man would, if he were asked, probably be able to give the names of no more than two. Of these, one is the Oxford University Dramatic Society, affectionately known by its members and friends as the "O. U. D. S."

Its beginnings, like the beginnings of so many British institutions, were the product of chance and circumstances rather than of deliberate design. Long ago there was a desire to do dramatic work in Oxford. At that time there was no professional theater to which undergraduates could go; for the university authorities, with almost the sole exception of Dr. Jowett and Canon Scott Holland, looked with grave disapproval upon the stage and feared that, if the undergraduates were given the opportunity, he would waste his time and suffer in other ways which the professorial imagination readily suggested.

The result was what might have been expected. The only house of entertainment in Oxford was the Victoria Theater, a music hall both low and disreputable, which, for some reason not easily comprehensible, the authorities regarded as preferable to the legitimate drama. As an offset to this, private dramatic clubs were founded by undergraduates. The work went on secretly in their own rooms. Every college had its club. The whole university seemed to go acting mad, forsaking work and sometimes even games for the sake of a play. On this activity the authorities imposed their veto.

At last, after many difficulties, the "veto" was abolished, a theater was opened, and an undergraduate club called The Philothesian Club was founded by the Hon. James Adderley in 1878; this in a few years developed into the Oxford University Dramatic Society. At first the society, which produced one play a year, was allowed to give only Shakespeare and Greek, but the permission has been subsequently extended. Strangely enough, the Greek plays have, even from the point of view of the box office, been among the most successful; and when Sir Hubert Parry specially took the music for a play of Aristophanes the house was full every night.

A list of the members of the society is extraordinarily interesting; it includes men famous in every branch of life; Canon Adderley, the Archbishop of York, Arthur Boucher, Lord Curzon, Nigel Playfair, Compton Mackenzie, Coningsby Disraeli, the Earl of Donoughmore, W. L. Courtney, and John Galsworthy are among those whose names come most readily to mind and who in their undergraduate days were members of the society.

Then there was H. B. Irving. During the war the society's activity has been suspended. It will produce its first play since 1914 next Easter. For the first time in the course of the society's history, the play chosen, "The Dynasts," is by a living author, Mr. Thomas Hardy. It is a bold venture, for the play was not written for the stage, and has had only one season in London at the Kingsway Theater under the direction of Mr. Granville Barker.

The Oxford University Dramatic Society will unfortunately not have the advantage of Mr. Barker's brilliant advice and assistance on this occasion as he is going to America, but the society congratulates itself on having been able to secure the services of Mr. A. E. Drinkwater, father of John Drinkwater. The decision to produce "The Dynasts" is regarded in Oxford as a challenge to fortune, and the event is eagerly awaited.

PAGEANT OF CITY  
PLANNING IN HAWAII

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—"The Pageant of the City Beautiful," written and produced by Roger Noble Burnham, was enacted by the Honolulu Art Society in the National Guard Armory, Honolulu, for the benefit of the Outdoor Circle on the evening of December 6. The stage, which represented a space before the wall of the garden of the Spirit of the City Beautiful, was designed by Hart Wood, and built by Gordon Osborne and J. Middleton Brown. Edwin Ideler directed the music, which was provided by the Naval Band. Members of the Outdoor Circle assisted as costumers and players.

The pageant opened with appearance of a group from ancient Hawaii, symbolizing the beauties of the primitive nature, in a scene depicting the Princess Lalahawai, her attendants and suitors. She is borne on the wings of the birds, and wherever she goes the rainbow follows her. She is finally captured by Halaiaia, the high chief of Puna, while they are sur-fighting.

After this prelude, passing through the rainbow of nature, comes a daughter of Hawaii, played by Mrs. A. G. M. Robertson. Her appeal for guidance is answered by the Spirit of the City Beautiful, played by Mrs. Jeanne Jomelli, who calls the daughter of Hawaii to her side and directs the Herald, Literature, played by Mrs. Roger Noble Burnham, to summon all the various attributes, which, in combination, evolve the ideally planned city.

These attributes—city planning, ar-

chitecture, landscape architecture, sculpture, painting, music, drama, labor, trade, recreation, education, government, and religion, with their various sub-divisions—were symbolized by, appropriately garbed, men and women. When consistent, passages of illustrative action were introduced.

The pageant ends with the Herald summoning the cities of Athens, Rome, Florence, London, Paris and Washington, each represented by a group of women; and an address of counsel by the Spirit of the City Beautiful to the Daughter of Hawaii, to the effect that she should at once call in a man of experience, wisdom and taste to plan for the bigger and better city to come, and explaining that "All of the various forms of art are warp in the woof of your daily life; not merely the gift of the few."

After the performance it was declared on all sides that the pageant had been at once an artistic and civic event, significant of the work of the Outdoor Circle. This club of 700 women work for the betterment of Honolulu, especially for its beautification, by planting and taking care of trees, and by cleaning up vacant lots.

Several visitors from Pacific coast cities saw the pageant, including a city planner, Louis Mullgardt. They urged Mr. Burnham to reproduce his pageant, with adaptations, in Los Angeles and other coast cities. Mrs. Burnham, for her third season in Honolulu, is conducting a little theater company, the Lanai Players.

## THEATRICAL

## SIR HARRY LAUDER

Under the Management of WILLIAM MORRIS

Minneapolis, Minn. .... Jan. 6  
Madison, Wis. .... " 7  
Milwaukee, Wis. .... " 8  
Grand Rapids, Mich. .... Jan. 9, 10  
Detroit, Mich. .... Week of Jan. 12  
Cleveland, O. .... " 19  
Pittsburgh, Pa. .... " 28  
Toronto, Ont. .... " Feb. 3  
Boston, Mass. .... " 9  
Phila., Pa. .... " 18  
New York, N.Y. .... " 28

## Louis Mann

in  
Friendly Enemies

Second Year of International Success

Jan. 5 to 17—Auditorium, Baltimore, Md.  
Jan. 18 to 31—Poli's Theatre, Washington, D. C.  
Feb. 1 to 14—Tock Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Feb. 16 to 28—Colonial Theatre, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Feb. 29 to Mar. 13—Garrick Theatre, Detroit, Mich.  
Mar. 1 to Apr. 5—Jefferson Theatre, St. Louis, Mo.  
Apr. 6 to 17—Shubert Theatre, Kansas City, Mo.

## COHAN AND HARRIS Present

## "THREE FACES EAST"

With VIOLET HEMING

One of the most interesting mystery plays in years.  
Dec. 22 to Jan. 31—Tremont Theatre, Boston, Mass.  
Feb. 2 to 3—Worcester Theatre, Worcester, Mass.  
Feb. 5, 6, 7—Shubert Theatre, New Haven, Ct.  
Feb. 9, 10, 11—Empire Theatre, Syracuse, N. Y.  
Feb. 12, 13, 14—Lyceum Theatre, Rochester, N. Y.  
Week of Feb. 16—Princes Theatre, Toronto, Can.  
Week of Feb. 23—Star Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Mar. 1—Lansing, Michigan.  
Mar. 2—Jackson, Michigan.  
Mar. 3—Battle Creek, Michigan.  
Mar. 4—Kalamazoo, Michigan.  
Mar. 5 and 6—Grand Rapids, Mich.

HENRY MILLER Presents  
RUTH CHATTERTON

George Scarborough's New Comedy  
Moonlight and Honeysuckle

Jan. 5-17—Broad St. Theatre, Philadelphia.  
Jan. 19-31—Hollis Street Theatre, Boston.  
Week of Feb. 3—Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn.  
Week of Feb. 6—Broad St. Theatre, Newark.  
Week of Feb. 10—West 42nd Street, New York.  
Week of Feb. 23—Standard Theatre, N.Y.C.

Mr. & Mrs. Coburn present  
The  
Better Ole

with  
CHARLES DALTON  
BRIDGEPORT, CONN. .... Jan. 5  
NEW LONDON, CONN. .... Jan. 6  
WORCESTER, MASS. .... Jan. 7  
HOLYOKE, MASS. .... Jan. 12  
HARTFORD, CONN. .... Jan. 13-14

COHAN & HARRIS Present  
MRS. FISKE & CO.

in "Miss Nellie of N'Orlean"  
Week Jan. 5th—Detroit, Mich.  
Week Jan. 12th—Cleveland, Ohio.  
Jan. 19-23—Akron, Ohio.  
Jan. 21-22—Canton, Ohio.  
Jan. 23-24—Youngstown, Ohio.  
Jan. 25-27-28—Columbus, Ohio.  
Jan. 29-30-31—Dayton, Ohio.  
Week Feb. 2—



## THE HOME FORUM

Edward Fitzgerald to  
C. E. Norton

Woodbridge, October 28/77.  
My dear Sir ("Norton") I will write in my next if you will anticipate me by a reciprocal familiarity).

I wish I had some English Life, Woodbridge, or other, to send you; but Woodbridge, I sometimes say, is as Pompeii in that respect; and I know little of the World beyond but what a stray Newspaper tells me. So I must get back to my Friends on the Shelf.

Thence I lately took down Mr. Lowell's (I have proposed to un-mister him too) Lowell's Essays, and carried them with me to that old Dunwich, which I suppose I shall see no more this year. Robin Redbreast—have you him?—was piping in the Ivy along the Wall; and, under them, Blackberries ripening from stems which those old Grey Friars picked from. And I had the Essays abroad, and within doors; and marked with a Query some words, or sentences, which I stumbled at; which I should not have stumbled at had all the rest not been such capital Reading. I really believe I know not, on the whole, any such Essays, of that kind; and that a very comprehensive kind, both in Subject, and Treatment. I think he settles many Questions that every one discusses: and on which a Final Verdict is what we now want. I believe the Books will endure; and that is why I want a few blemishes, as I presume to think them, removed; and the Author is to see my Pencil marks, when he returns to England, or to her "Gigantic Daughter of the West." I hope he will live to write many more such Books: Cervantes, first of all!

I have also been reading Carlyle's Cromwell: which I think will last also, and so carry along with it many of his more perishable tirades. I don't know indeed if this is the Final Verdict on Oliver; or on so many of the subordinate Characters whom he sketches in so confidently. A shrewd Man is he; but it is not so easy to judge of men by a few stray hints of them in Books.

I, Dryadust, want to know if the Moon, the "Harvest" Moon, too, really "waded through the Clouds" on the night before Dunbar Battle. She makes so good a Figure in the Scene that I wish the Almanack to authorize her Presence. Carlyle is, I believe, generally accurate in these in "sublimity matters, but I had just found him writing of Orion looking down on Paris on August 9, when Orion is hardly up before Sunrise.

And you have been so near where once I lived as Wetherstead! in which Parish my Family resided from about 1822 to 1835, at a large Square House on the hill opposite to the Vicarage. I know no more of Mr. Zincke than his

Books, which are very good. I think there is a bit concerning Hodge the English Laborer's inward thoughts as he works in a ditch through a Winter's Day, that is—a piece of Shakespeare. It is one of my few recital pieces; and I was quoting it the other day to two People, who wondered they had never observed it in the Book it came from, which is "Egypt under the Pharaohs," I think.—From "Letters of Edward Fitzgerald."

## At Town Meeting

For a week before the first Tuesday in April of a certain year, half a lifetime ago, the battered door of the shabby old schoolhouse in District 13 of the township of Davis bore a conspicuous patch of white paper among its scratches and awkwardly carved initials. Some wayfarers knew at sight what this early spring blossoming of the schoolhouse door heralded; those who did not or who hoped that it might advertise a "slyth of hand show," or a "stronemy lectur," or "temp'unce meetin'" found upon examination that it warned the "legil voters in school meeting in Dist. 13, in the town of Davis to mete in the school house in ed. dist. on Tuesday evening, April 3," etc.

Accordingly on the evening named in the warning, as the dismal landscape of the season grew dim in the twilight, the little building was illuminated by four candles, and the cracked, rusty stove glowed with fervent heat, for the committee and the "deestrick clark" had not been negligent of their duty, and having lighted the candles and the fire, now sat gazing at the stove while they waited the coming of their neighbors. Presently, announcing their arrival with more than needful stamping and scraping of boots, there entered nearly all the legal voters of the district and almost as many boys, for without the presence of this non-voting but not altogether silent element no school meeting had ever been held in District 13. Uncle Lisha Peggs, the cord-wainer, was there, and Solon Briggs, the man of big if not weighty words, and Joseph Hill, and Granter Hill, his sire, whom Eban Allen had assisted in the capture of Ticonderoga. . . . Antoine Bassette, the Canadian, attended the meeting, not a voter, but interested as a furnisher of scholars, a dusky brood that came jabbering along the summer road to the old schoolhouse.

Joel Bartlett, "clark of the deestrick," was a staid Quaker, whose mouth was made up for a whistle that the strictness of his religious views had never permitted him to utter, and he wore a wide-brimmed hat that always abroad and much at home. . . . As the men laughed and the boys snickered in the dark corners, Joel, rising and looking around, said, "I think every-body is present 'at's' expected, an' perhaps the meetin' might as well be called 'toddler. Friends'll please come 'toddler."

All but himself took off their hats, and the whiff of the boys' whispering ceased while he slowly read the warning, stooping to the nearest candle while he followed his forefinger along the lines. This ended, he said, "The first thing is to choose a mawdrator. Will some friend please nominate?" "I nominate Solon Briggs," said Sam Lovel, promptly, and "I second the motion," some one else said as promptly. Then Joel proclaimed that Solon Briggs was "nominated and seconded as mawdrator, an' them 'at favors him will say aye," and there was a small thunder of ayes.

"The contrary-minded will say no," and only Berli Burton growled "No," and only Berli Burton growled "No."

"You hev made chite of Solon Briggs to sarve you as mawdrator," Joel announced, and Solon took his seat beside the clerk. "In consumin' this persition," he said, slowly rising, and as slowly grinding his palms together, "to which I was chose unonymous with-out only one disseminatin' voice, I du it a hopesin' 'at this meetin' will corn-duck itself becomin' an' harmonious an' proprietary; an' that them 'at is in the minority will feel as content to be minoritiorious as them 'at is in the majority will be to be majoritiorious. An' we will naow proceed to transack business. The first thing on the programy is to elect a clark. Please nominate a clark."

"I guess," said Uncle Lisha, scrapping the wax off his left thumb with the nail of his right forefinger, and rolling it into pellets which dropped upon the floor. "I guess 'at we'd better hev Joel. He's tawn clark an' clark of this meetin', and been deestrick clark this evr so long, an' so he's got aster bein' clark. I nominate Joel." Joel's nomination was seconded, and he was elected.

"The nex' thing," said Solon, "on the programy—of things—is a committee, one, two, or three, to sarve as committee for the pursuin' year." "Bein' 'at the's some," said Joseph Hill, propping himself into a half-standing position with his hands on the desks each side of him, "at thinks we'd better not go 't the expense o' hirin' of a man, but better kinder git along w' a woman teacher this summer, an' the's some 'at don't, perhaps we'd better hev a committee 'at does or don't think so. F' my part, I d' know 't it makes much diffience to me. I sh'd like to hev a' good teacher cheap, or a cheap teacher, an' hev h'm—her—it—a good one. I d' know I care much which sect the teacher is. I move 't we hev a man—or a woman."

"We do wan' no school-mom!" roared Berli Burton. . . . "Afore we go any furdur," said Joel Bartlett, rising and laying aside his hat, "I feel it borne in upon me to caution friends agin givin' way to their passions, an' to try to conduct themselves with proper regard o' one 'nother's feelin's. Bein' 'at we haint all o' one mind, we can't expect to be all on us suited; an' them 'at haint mis' try an' bear their disappointment, an' them 'at is mus' try an' not



Dr. Johnson's birthplace, Lichfield, Staffordshire

Booksellers' Shops  
Were Rare

Samuel Johnson was born at Lichfield, in Staffordshire, on the 18th of September, N. S. 1709; and his initiation into the Christian church was not delayed; for his baptism is recorded in the register of St. Mary's parish in that city, to have been performed on the day of his birth: His Father is there styled Gentleman, a circumstance of which an ignorant panegyrist has praised him for not being proud; when the truth is, that the appellation of Gentleman, though now lost in the indiscriminate assumption of Esquire, was commonly taken by those who could not boast of gentility. His father was Michael Johnson, a native of Derbyshire, of obscure extraction, who settled in Lichfield as a bookseller and stationer. His mother was Sarah Ford, descended of an ancient race of substantial yeomanry in Warwickshire.

Michael Johnson was, however, forced by the narrowness of his circumstances to be very diligent in business, not only in his shop, but by occasionally resorting to several towns in the neighborhood, some of which were at a considerable distance from Lichfield. At that time booksellers' shops in the provincial towns of England were very rare, so that there was not one even in Birmingham, in which town old Mr. Johnson used to open a shop every market-day. He was a pretty good Latin scholar, and a citizen so creditable as to be made one of the magistrates of Lichfield; and, being a man of good sense and skill in his trade, he acquired a reasonable share of wealth, of which, however, he afterward lost the greatest part by engaging unsuccessfully in a manufacture of parchment. He was a zealous high-church man and royalist, and retained his attachment to the unfortunate house of Stuart, though he reconciled himself, by consoling arguments of expediency and necessity, to take the oaths imposed by the prevailing power.—Boswell's "Life of Dr. Johnson."

## There Is a Hill

There is a hill beside the silver Thames,  
Shady with birch and beech and odor-  
ous pine:  
And brilliant underfoot with thousand  
gems  
Steeply the thickets to his floods de-  
cline.  
Straight trees in every place  
Their thick tops interlace,  
And pendant branches trail their foli-  
age fine  
Upon his watery face.

Swift from the sweltering pasturage  
he flows:  
His stream, alert to seek the pleasant  
shade,  
Pictures his gentle purpose, as he goes  
Straight to the caverned pool his toil  
has made.  
His winter floods lay bare  
The stout roots in the air:  
His summer streams are cool, when  
they have played  
Among their fibrous hair.

A rushy island guards the sacred  
bower,  
And hides it from the meadow, where  
in peace  
The lazy cows wrench many a scented  
flower,  
Robbing the golden market of the  
bees:

And laden barges float  
By banks of myosote;  
And scented flag and golden flower-  
de-lays  
Delay the loitering boat.

And on this side the island, where the  
pool  
Eddies away, are tangled mass on  
mass  
The water-weeds, that net the fishes  
cool,  
And scarce allow a narrow stream to  
pass. . . .

But in the purple pool there nothing  
grows,  
Not the white water-lily spoked with  
gold;  
Though best she loves the hollows, and  
well knows  
On quiet streams her broad shields  
to unfold:  
Yet should her roots but try  
Within these deeps to lie,  
Not her long-reaching stalk could  
ever hold  
Her waxen head so high. . . .  
—Robert Bridges.

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A Sixteenth Century  
Itinerary

In Busbecq's days it was a common practice for scholars to write an account in Latin verse of any journey they might happen to make. These itineraries are generally extremely amusing, the writers being men of keen observation, with a great sense of humor, and condescending to notice those trifles which are passed over by the historian.

As an example, Nathan Chytraeus gives an account of his trip to England during the long vacation of the University of Paris. He lands at Rye, and, going to an inn, eats his first English dinner, which he hugely enjoys, noticing at the same time the handsome faces and dignified bearing of the waitresses. On his way to London he is struck with the comfortable appearance of the country seats, and specially with the belts of laurel with which they were surrounded. As he passes over London Bridge he is delighted with the handsome shops full of every kind of merchandise which lined its sides. He visits Westminster Abbey. . . . He goes

eastward, and visits the Tower of London, noticing the menagerie, and specially two lions at the entrance of the Tower. Of the collection of arms he says that a visitor would imagine it to be the greatest in the world if he had not seen the Arsenal at Venice. He has a word for Southwark across the river, telling us that it was covered with small houses, and the home of numerous dogs and bears. . . . He visits Hampton Court, Nonsuch Park, and Windsor; at the last place Elizabeth was staying, with all her court. The Queen is duly complimented on her learning, but he can spare a couple of lines also for the rabbits which then, as now, were scampering fearlessly about the Park:

"Quin et in effossis habitare cuniculus  
antris  
Assuetus prodire solet camposque  
vagari."

—From "Life and Letters of Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq," by Forster and Daniell.

## Paris Began to Stir

Paris is a magnificent and charming sight, and especially so was the Paris of that day, viewed from the top of the towers of Notre Dame in the cool light of a summer dawn. The day might have been one of the early days of July. The sky was perfectly clear. A few tardy stars were fading out at different points, and there was a single very brilliant one in the east, in the brightest part of the sky. The sun was just rising. Paris began to stir. A very white, very pure light threw into strong relief all the outlines which its countless houses present to the east. The monstrous shadows of the steeples spread from roof to roof from one end of the great city to the other. There were already certain quarters filled with chatter and noise—here the stroke of a bell, there the blow of a hammer, yonder the intricate jingle and clatter of a passing cart. Already smoke rose here and there from the sea of roofs, as from the fissures in a vast volcano. The river, whose waters wash the shores of so many islands, was rippled with silvery folds. Around the city, outside the ramparts, the view was lost in a wide ring of fleecy vapors, through which the indefinite line of the plains and the graceful swell of the hills were vaguely visible. All sorts of sounds floated confusedly over the half-awakened city. Toward the east, the morning breeze chased across the sky a few white flakes torn from the fleece of mist upon the hills. —From "Notre Dame de Paris," by Victor Hugo.

## The Eagle's Flight

What is that, Mother?—  
The eagle, boy.  
Proudly careering his course of joy,  
Firm in his own mountain vigor  
relying,  
Breasting the dark storm, the red bolt  
defying;  
His wing on the wind, and his eye on  
the sun.  
He swerves not a hair, but bears on-  
ward, right on.  
Boy, may the eagle's flight ever be  
thine.  
Onward and upward, true to the line.  
—G. W. Doane.

## "Each Receding Year"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE difference between time and eternity is the difference between the states of consciousness which these terms denote. Time is a material measurement, instituted by mortal mind, which is itself the essence of limitation. Materiality attempts to pattern continuity in a succession of days and years and ends in the anomalous belief that the more the years of a man are multiplied, the nearer he approaches dissolution. The best that can be said of these measurements is that they are conveniences by which a mortal can mark his progress through the consequences of his own belief in finite existence. Time does not represent being. The supremacy of Spirit, insisted upon in the Bible from its "In the beginning" to the "Amen" of the Apocalypse, surely means that real being, represented by the Christ, has, as Paul declared, "neither beginning of days, nor end of life."

This being so, a man enters upon real existence only as the measurements of mortality lose their power to frighten him, and, therefore, to limit him, and as he approximates the realization of Life as divine and deathless continuity. The only benefit that can come from the habit of retrospection at the close of each passing year lies in the exercise of gratitude for whatever record it may bear of victory over evil and for the wisdom gained from past mistakes that forbids their repetition. Encouragement and chastisement alike have their uses, in inclining thought more and more to the recognition of Spirit as the only reality, and in divorcing it, in the same ratio, from the belief in and love of matter. "It is good to talk with our past hours, and learn what report they bear," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 330 of "Miscellaneous Writings," and how they might have reported more spiritual growth. With each returning year, higher joys, holier aims, a purer peace and diviner energy, should freshen the fragrance of being.

With peculiar self-afflictive inconsistency, the human mind, while it regards the return of the seasons as an earnest of God's mercy to mankind in blessing the earth, assumes that those same seasons passing over the head of a man become accumulative evidence of his approaching decay. The same fountain does not, however, as James explained, send forth waters both bitter and sweet. If the seasons are beneficent in the fulfillment of their different offices in nature, their multiplication has no power to injure man. Decrepitude is an expression, not of years, but of the mortal belief that there are deleterious influences in the passing of time. Mankind continues merrily weaving its own fetters in the celebration of birthdays and anniversaries and the passing and coming of old and new years and mingles with its gayety the secret fear of approaching age. The extremes of youth and age do not exist in Principle any more than do the extremes of light and dark. "One day is with the Lord as a thousand years," as Peter observed, "and a thousand years as one day." Realization of this truth destroys the fear of decadence and, therefore, the experience of it, and shows that reality in a man's life consists in his understanding of Life as divine Principle. "The measurement of life by solar years," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 246 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "robs youth and gives ugliness to age. The radiant sun of virtue and truth coexists with being. Manhood is its eternal noon, undimmed by a declining sun."

If a man's survey of years is past dissolves gain in the realization of Truth, the years are then losing their power over him for evil; he is parting from time and entering upon eternity. The effect upon a human life of spiritual realization is evidenced in the increasing purity of individual character and in the ability to destroy the elements of decay, the sins of the human mind. Sins of the past and their trailing consequences are overcome by present understanding and demonstration of Principle. Remorse and vain regret are errors of the human mind as certainly as are self-satisfaction and vanity. An acknowledgment of error is helpful, and when this includes the denial of error's reality it destroys sin and the recollection of it. It is in the clear perception of Truth and a man's adherence to it that power lies to overcome sin and to learn that true consciousness is the image of God. This is doubtless what Paul had discovered, when he wrote to the Corinthians, "But we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the spirit of the Lord."

How Jesus the Christ reckoned time is shown in his declaration to the materialists, "Before Abraham was, I am"; and in his promise to those who followed him, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." His teaching of the eternality of the Christ changed the world's sense of time, to the extent, at least, that it caused the world to revise its calendar to accord with the advent of the Christ. The full significance of this spiritual influence is grasped only as the "Christ in you, the hope of glory," to use Paul's phrase, destroys the belief in the reality of any existence apart from God and discloses eternity as Life's only measurement. Until the sense of time shall have disappeared in the realization of eternity, men must continue to prove their knowledge of Truth at every point by choosing the way which, among human concepts, is the one nearest

Principle. So long as the human need for calendars remains, it is therefore doubtless an advance out from the domination of them to appraise life according to a man's or a world's progress in the understanding of good. "We know in part," said Paul, "and we prophesy in part. But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away." The succeeding years are surely, if slowly, recording an increasing perception by humanity of the spiritual idea. Concerning this fact, Mrs. Eddy declares, "My heart is filled with joy that each receding year sees the steady gain of Truth's idea in Christian Science; that each recurring year witnesses the balance adjusted more on the side of God, the supremacy of Spirit; as shown by the triumphs of Truth over error, of health over sickness, of Life over death, and of Soul over sense." (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 321.)

## I Cling and Swing

I cling and swing  
On a branch, or sing  
Through the cool, clear hush of  
morning, O:  
Or fling my wing  
On the air, and bring  
To sleeper birds a warning, O:  
That the night's in flight,  
And the sun's in sight,  
And the dew in the grass adorning, O:  
And the green leaves swing  
As I sing, sing, sing.  
Up by the river  
Down the dell,  
To the little wee nest,  
Where the big tree fell,  
So early in the morning, O.  
I flit and twit  
In the sun for a bit  
When his light so bright is shining, O:  
Or sit and fit  
My plumes, or knit  
Straw plaits for the nest's nice  
lining, O. . . .  
—James Stephens (Georgian Poetry  
1916-1917).

## Payment

It is always the part of prudence to face every claimant, and pay every just demand on your time, your talents, or your heart. Persons and events may stand for a time between you and justice but it is only a postponement. You must pay at last your own debt. . . . Benefit is the end of nature. But for every benefit which you receive a tax is levied. He is great who confers the most benefits. . . . In the order of nature we cannot render benefits to those from whom we receive them, or only seldom. But the benefit we receive must be rendered again, line for line, deed for deed, cent for cent, to somebody. Beware of too much good staying in your hand. . . . Pay it away quickly in some form.—Emerson.

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AND  
HEALTH

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the Scriptures

By

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### The Day of Particulars

THE new year is dawning on a world in commotion. That, however, was not unlooked for by those who recognized the immensity of the changes wrought by the war, and the terrific forces let loose by the breaking down of the old social and political dams. When a country of some one hundred and eighty millions of people is changed, so to speak in a night, from a condition of serfdom to a condition of almost unrestrained license, as in the case of Russia, it is obvious not only that the social organization of that country, planned to meet utterly different conditions, is bound to collapse, but that the very colossalness of the object lesson is bound to make itself felt elsewhere.

That is the power of thought, and that is why repression eventually cannot set a limit to thought. That is why the world is better engaged in thinking aloud than in thinking in secret, and why free speech, no matter how unlicensed, is, as a general ideal, safer for humanity than suppression. If thought were powerless, as some people seem to imagine, the repression of free speech might be a good thing. But the fact is that all action is the result of thought. And, therefore, the thinking aloud of a people constitutes a more stable element of government than does enforced secret thinking.

This does not mean that incitement to criminal action should be permitted, much less connived at. But between incitement to criminal action and the support of political schemes, however crazy, there is all the difference in the world. The social criminal is an offender against the morality of the world. But the political criminal is in another category altogether. It is no good pretending that you cannot separate the two, for the world has done this for decades. The political refugee from the European continent has always found his home in Great Britain and the United States, and has been regarded there not in the least as a criminal but rather as a hero. Mazzini, Garibaldi, or Kropotkin are names which occur, in a moment, to everybody who considers the question, names of men driven out of their own countries for political reasons, but honored today as rebels against intolerable injustice and conditions now condemned.

There is, all the same, a vast difference between such men and between men who, in a free country, endeavor to obtain by conspiracy and criminality what they cannot obtain at the polls, because, with all their insistence of the right to speak for the people, they speak only for a party. Such men are ever determined to overturn the liberties of the country they live in, and to substitute for those liberties the dominion of a political cult. To achieve their ends they would stop at nothing, from assassination to outrage in all its forms, when all the time they have an instrument of reform in their hands in the ballot box. They are, however, the autocrats of license, just as determined to enforce their particular shibboleth as any Romanoff, Hapsburg, or Hohenzollern. As a matter of fact they are the one and only argument for the rule of the Romanoff, the Hapsburg, or the Hohenzollern, for they typify a condition of self-will and selfishness just as violent as any ever manifested by a Charles the Great, a Peter the Great, or a Frederick the Great.

Nevertheless the passions of these men do not exactly grow out of nothing, any more than they feed on or appeal to any conditions of good. It is because of the existence of evil conditions that they find it possible to discover any fulcrums for their mental levers. It is, then, obviously against the destruction of these fulcrums that the efforts of all those who desire to see the ideals of Christianity established, should be directed. There is, no doubt at all that the whole world is full of conditions which should not exist. To a large extent the reformers have always been deceived by, and have found their failure in, putting the cart before the horse, in imagining that laws for human betterment could be effective in conditions which leave human thought unredeemed. Little by little, however, the world is arousing itself to the futility of such efforts. Nevertheless, these efforts for good must go on, even if only a shadow of good may attach to them, until humanity wakes up to the necessity of dealing with cause rather than with effect. Everybody knows that the turncoat is the most violent of partisans. He seems always to believe it necessary to find favor in the sight of his new masters by untempered abuse of his late associates. It is just the same with the radical who, coming into some property, has suddenly been converted to conservatism. The moral is perfectly simple, namely, that if a man is not testing his conduct by the standard of Principle, but of self-interest or opportunism, he is like a rudderless ship which can only escape from the whirlpool, by which it was once threatened, by falling upon the rocks which lie on the other side of it.

What the world has to consider, then, in the present crisis is not so much the misguided people, who utilize the social protection which they are afforded for the attempted destruction of the social conditions affording that protection, as the elimination of all those causes which lead to political and social unrest, and which keep social and political unrest in a condition of actual ferment. Labor, in other words, has been educated to a point when it demands social conditions which Capital until recently considered entirely inequitable. But Capital must remember that, in one sense, it is in the position today in which it has always been. That is to say, it is under the pressure of Labor for a better distribution of wealth. Capital in western Europe held up its hands at the condition of Labor in Russia under the tzardom. But the condition of Labor under the tzardom was only more backward than that of Labor in western Europe, and was indeed simply typical of what had once existed there.

A Russian land proprietor, for instance, before the recent revolution, would have regarded a proposal to apply the conditions existing in New England to his

estates as revolutionary and outrageous. But the New England manufacturer, in turn, was unable to perceive that the pressure which his workpeople were applying to him was only the latest development of the pressure which Labor has been applying to Capital ever since "Adam delved and Eve span." In other words, every turn of the wheel of time has made greater demands for selfishness on the man who has in the name of the man who has not. And it has been the readiness of the man who has to recognize this and to yield to it, so far as has seemed to him right, which has separated the progressive nations of the world from the more backward, and ranged mankind in degrees of civilization from the "untutored savage" to the rather over-educated intellectual.

The time has come, however, when there must be an end to glittering generalities, when the governors of the world must do something to translate into facts the ideals of the platform. Nationalization of somebody else's property, copartnership in somebody else's business, these are not the ways in which genuine reform is conducted. It was a British statesman, of anything but revolutionary ideals, who insisted, a quarter of a century ago, that "We are all Socialists today." The man is probably not born who can define Socialism so as to satisfy everybody. But if in Socialism is included a more equitable distribution of property, and a more generous opportunity for opportunity, there is probably no public man today who would care to disassociate himself from such an ideal. The hour, in short, has struck, when particulars must be substituted for generalities.

### India's Charter

DECEMBER 23, 1919, is likely to stand out as a landmark in the history of India, for, on that day, the famous Government of India Bill, granting to India her first installment of responsible government, received the signature of the King-Emperor, and so became the Government of India Act. It is now nearly two and a half years since Mr. Montagu, then, as now, Secretary of State for India, made the announcement in the British House of Commons that the government had definitely committed itself to the task of working out the long-discussed idea of home rule for India. "The policy of His Majesty's Government," declared Mr. Montagu on that occasion, "with which the Government of India are in complete accord, is that of increasing the association of Indians in every branch of the administration, and the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

Since that time, a tremendous work has been accomplished. Within a few months of his announcement in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu was on his way to India to "make a practical beginning." This took the form of a most conscientious and painstaking inquiry, in the course of which Mr. Montagu invited all manner of people to meet him and express their views. Then came the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, followed by perhaps the most extraordinary outburst of criticism which any great state paper has ever provoked. On the whole, the report weathered the storm remarkably well. A great mass of moderate opinion both in India and in the United Kingdom supported it, until, gradually, it came to be accepted as the foundation indeed of India's charter. All that was needed was parliamentary action, and, some months ago, after many delays, the House of Commons grappled with the matter in real earnest. The bill passed rapidly through all its stages, and, on receiving the royal assent, the other day, duly took its place on the statute book, in the words of King George, "a great historic measure."

The Government of India Act is a stupendous piece of work, and any just consideration of its many provisions in a space so limited as that here available would, of course, be impossible. And yet, in its great main essentials, the act is simple enough. The central government still remains wholly responsible to the British Parliament, and, in the last resort, supreme; but with that as a fixed point, the whole theory of the new act is a devolution of authority. At the very outset, each of the nine provinces to which the act applies acquires a considerable measure of autonomy. The legislative power of the new provincial assemblies which are set up under the measure are very considerable; whilst from their ranks will be drawn the ministers who are to be the advisers of the Governor-in-Council. These ministers are directly responsible to the elected assembly, and upon them, in consultation with the Governor, devolves the charge of such important activities as local self-government, education, agriculture, development of industries, excise, and various public works.

The assemblies, moreover, are to be really representative assemblies. At least 70 per cent of the members are to be elected, and not more than one-fifth of the members are to be officials. The power of the official block is thus swept away. The electorate has been increased from about 33,000 to some 5,000,000, a number which will be enormously added to if the various legislatures exercise the power conferred upon them of extending the franchise to women on the same basis as it is now enjoyed by the men. It is true that the last word does not rest with the Legislature, nor with the Governor-in-Council, but, in theory at any rate, with the Governor. But, inasmuch as the very essence of the measure is that it shall lead on to an ever greater development of democracy, it may safely be assumed that every effort will be made to avoid having recourse to last resorts.

Meanwhile, the Government of India Act undoubtedly does what it set out to do. It makes a "practical beginning," and it does so with peculiar generosity and most welcome frankness. The outstanding characteristic of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report was the way in which, in its every paragraph, it brought conviction that it was taking the Indian people into its confidence. The same characteristic seems to pervade the Government of India Act. It is a transitional act, and it professes to be nothing more. Indeed, the new measure cannot be properly appraised unless the temporary and transitional nature

of practically all its provisions is kept well in view. "The hope of avoiding mischief in such transitional schemes," declared a notable paragraph in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, "lies in facing the fact that they are temporary expedients for training purposes, provided the goal is not merely kept in sight but made attainable, not by agitation, but by the operation of the machinery inherent in the scheme itself."

India has today a great opportunity, for if she does well and unitedly all that she is enabled to do under her new charter, nothing can prevent the gradual liberalizing of her institutions until she can take her place in the British Commonwealth endowed with a full measure of that free government already enjoyed by the other members of this great federation of democracies.

### The Edge Act

IT MAY have escaped the attention of most persons in the United States, except those directly interested in international trade, that what is known as the Edge measure is now a law. The signing of this bill by President Wilson brings to an end a protracted contest over what may be regarded as one of the most important acts ever passed by Congress. It is certainly of vital importance to international commerce, and represents one great step toward the improvement of international business relations and the restoration of foreign exchange to a normal condition.

The purpose of the new law is to permit other nations of the world to purchase American goods on long-term credits. It provides that this may be done without tying up the capital of the American manufacturer, exporter, or banker for any length of time, and at the same time permits the postponement of payment for the goods by foreign buyers until they are in position to pay, or until the foreign exchanges have become more stable. These ends are to be accomplished by the formation of corporations which will be permitted to extend long-term credits, these credits to be based upon the notes and securities offered by foreign buyers. This collateral is to be made the basis of debentures to be issued by the corporations, these debentures in turn to be sold to American investors. The law, which is in the form of an amendment to the Federal Reserve Act, is designed not only to finance American export business, but to help in the restoration of Europe's industries and commerce. The Federal Reserve Board, which is the administrative body, has been in consultation with leading financial and commercial interests of the United States for some time with a view to having practical use made of the act as soon as possible. As a result, announcement has already been made of the formation of a new company, to engage in international trade, by New York banking interests whose names are familiar throughout the financial world. The company proposes to do a commercial business, and will deal in commodities required by other nations. Another corporation, recently formed, also will devote itself to international trade, but will carry it on through the purchase of foreign investments which may be exchanged for American goods. These securities will be private and not government issues.

To what extent financial relief will be given to European nations through the enactment of the Edge law depends very largely upon the American people and the extent to which they are informed as to the desirability of the debentures to be offered by the corporations as investments. A considerable degree of publicity will be necessary. There are so many sound American investments now selling at attractive prices that one may hesitate about investing in a security about which he knows little or nothing. Generally speaking, however, there should be no question as to the safety of such investments, if opportunity for careful scrutiny of the collateral is given by corporations offering the debentures. In addition the investor will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is helping in a most practical way to restore war-ridden Europe to a sound economic condition.

### Preserving a Prehistoric City

LYING almost forgotten, and long neglected, in the foothills of Sleeping Ute Mountain, a short distance west of Mesa Verde National Park, in the State of Colorado, are the remains of the ancient city which has come to be known, in recent years, as Aztec Springs. All that is left of the buildings which once occupied the spot are the crumbling walls of two great structures known as Upper and Lower House, and numerous smaller buildings, once forming an extensive Indian village. Recently, by proclamation of President Wilson, the Yucca House National Monument was created, and the first definite steps taken to preserve, for the present and future generations, what many regard as a significant relic in American history and perhaps the earliest civilization, if so it may be termed, of the western hemisphere. It is explained that the name selected for the monument, Yucca House, was decided upon as one more definitely descriptive of the ancient village than the name Aztec Springs, by which it has long been known. The impression has, it is said, prevailed that the city was built and peopled by the ancient Aztec Indians from Mexico, but that research establishes the fact that the Montezuma Indians were the builders, and that the village took the name of the mountain near it, Sleeping Ute having been known to the inhabitants as Yucca, so called because of the abundance of the yucca plant found growing on the mountain sides.

The establishing of this monument, and the setting apart, under governmental supervision of this tiny tract of land, embracing only about ten acres, in the Montezuma Valley, is chiefly significant, it would seem, because it so definitely accords with the policy of the people of Colorado of preserving and perpetuating the scenic and historic beauty spots in their great State. No commonwealth in the Republic of which rugged and beautiful Colorado is a unit can, perhaps, boast of a more romantic and stirring early history.

The little spot which is marked by the prehistoric relics of the Indian village is but one of many of a somewhat similar character which have been discovered in

other parts of Colorado. These, for the most part, are not unlike the remnants of Indian villages and cities found in New Mexico and Arizona. The determination to preserve such places is, from many points of view, commendable and worthy. The inclination all too often, when considering a project of perpetuating some ancient relic, is to regard it as sentimental merely, or unnecessary and useless. It is not difficult, if one regards the accomplishments of the present day as sufficient, to imagine that all of history, really worth writing, is already written, and that the record which will be of informative value to those of the future will be the history, not of the seventeenth century, for instance, but of the twentieth. The tendency seems to be to lose sight of the somewhat important consideration that comparisons will be made, say 300 years hence, of the civilization and progress of that time with the civilization and progress of what is now regarded as the all-important present. Is it not as well, therefore, that the student of some century of the future may be able to compare twentieth-century progress with the progress of the seventeenth century? If this is to be made possible, those of today must do their part in preserving and passing on, as those of future generations will no doubt be generous and wise enough to pass on, the available evidences in tangible form. Yucca House, in itself only a dot among the Montezuma foothills, but once the pride of a proud race, may seem insignificant in the great scheme, but it is a heritage to which the people of today have no exclusive title.

### Notes and Comments

It is stated that von Ludendorff, von Tirpitz, von Falkenhayn, and von Bethmann-Hollweg have made a great deal of money by their books about the war, even in the present depressed condition of the mark. Von Hindenburg, not to be outdone, is said to have received over 3,000,000 marks for his contribution. But Count von Bernstorff, who upheld the traditions of German diplomacy in Washington, takes an obliquely deprecating view of these intellectual efforts. He says these books "are so much propaganda," and the Count ought to be a very good judge of such matters. He takes a high and philosophical view when he truly affirms that "there has not yet been time to write history," and he cannot fail to engage the sympathies of an enlightened public when he asserts his intention of writing nothing until events can be surveyed as a whole "and more calmly looked at." Calmness is a most important thing, and is more a friend to appreciation than haste or passion. To appreciate Count von Bernstorff and his friends, to value their activities and to understand their objects, will be for the future historian a grateful duty, in which, evidently, he is to be assisted by the distinguished diplomatist himself.

JUDGING by the plans of those who conduct the Canadian trade with the Arctic wilderness, their business conviction is strong that their Indian and Eskimo customers will be feeling unusually prosperous when the next trading season begins. A number of new trading posts will be established, and the northern traders, looking forward to prospective business with the dwellers in the wilderness country of Athabasca and Mackenzie River basin, are reported to be laying in heavy stocks of merchandise. New steamers will be in commission to help in transporting merchandise to the northern posts. The trade is changing. It used to be conducted wholly on a system of barter, but the plan is now being adopted of paying money and receiving money. Business in an Arctic post, it seems, tends to become as matter-of-fact as business in a city department store.

ONE more statue was unveiled, last week, of the immortal Robbie Burns, this time in Boston. Andrew Carnegie spent much of his holiday time in Scotland, and divided it between dedicating free libraries, opening church organs, and unveiling Burns statues. Meeting Mr. Carnegie at a St. Andrews dinner in New York, a braw Scot but recently come over said, "Mr. Carnegie, I would like to shake you by the hand; you unveiled a statue of Robbie Burns last summer in my home town." "Aye," said Mr. Carnegie, after a pause, "that would be Montrose, the only place I ever had anything to do with a Burns statue that I didna pay for. On that account I'm doubly pleased to meet you."

BY PROMISED gift of Mr. Frederick Phinney, the old Pilgrim town of Plymouth, Massachusetts, will soon become the owner of a collection of music that would certainly surprise the Pilgrim Fathers. Not in their day were the townsfolk interested in brass bands; yet in time, the town had a band, of which Mr. Albert Phinney was leader and his seven sons, members, and of these sons Mr. Frederick Phinney is the youngest. He, in turn, became a band leader, gaining reputation at eight of the national expositions. Mr. Phinney and his martial musicians are said to have traveled more than 300,000 miles and taken part in more than 5000 concerts, in the course of which the leader brought together one of the finest collections of band music in America; and this collection is the gift which he is about to make to Plymouth. To many this connection of the famous old town with band music in America will be a new and interesting bit of information.

FOLLOWING the harvest of 1919, the year 1920 seems to be an off season for centenaries. One searcher, displaying his little bag of dates in an editorial column, produces Susan B. Anthony for February, Alice Cary for April, and John Tyndall for August, altogether a small company, compared with the worthies celebrated in 1919. One may believe that other searchers will find more; but the necessity for search shows how distinctly 1920 is an off year. The centenary of Miss Anthony, however, falls pat with the probable ratification of the equal suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution; and that of Alice Cary, although her verses are not known as they were half a century ago, has a special significance in that she was the first president of Sorosis, and Sorosis was the first women's club in the United States.